

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 9.

WOULD HURT OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The New York Produce Exchange on Tuesday adopted strong resolutions against the proposed action of the House at Washington in reducing the appropriations for our diplomatic and consular service abroad, on the ground of alleged economy. The resolutions call attention to the growth of our foreign trade and the aid in that direction given by our diplomatic and consular representatives, and by the special trade bureaus of the State Department, and deprecate any interference with this good work on the false claim of economy. The resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, During the calendar year last past the export trade of the United States has increased more than \$350,000,000 over the figures for such export trade during calendar year of 1909, and

Whereas, Such increase in exports of American commodities has taken place as to every important foreign country with which the United States exchanges trade, and

Whereas, The result of the increase in exports above has been to maintain and stimulate commercial and industrial activity in the United States, and to most favorably affect our international trade balances, and

Whereas, Such increase of export trade of the United States in large measure is due to the specialized efforts of the Department of State through its present organization and agents for the extension of foreign trade, and

Whereas, It is announced to be the purpose of the House of Representatives to reduce the annual appropriation for the diplomatic and consular service of the United States by more than half a million of dollars, and

Whereas, The effect of such reduction would be to decrease the efficiency of the said organization and its various branches, and result in a corresponding decrease of the present export figures; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Produce Exchange of the City of New York that such proposed reduction in the appropriation for diplomatic and consular service and the present organized special bureaus of the State Department devoted to the extension of foreign trade would be unwise and would adversely affect the export business as a whole; Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of the Produce Exchange, and an engrossed copy be sent respectively to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States Congress.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

EFFORTS TO SHOW PACKERS IN COMBINATION Continuance of Chicago Packers' Trial in Federal Court

The trial of leading meat packers in the Federal Court at Chicago continued during the past week along lines similar to those developed during previous weeks. The government attempted to show by many witnesses who were packers' employees or ex-employees that the various concerns worked together and had a knowledge of each others operations. Market telegrams and orders to branch house managers to get better prices for shipments were supposed to show this. Another feature of the government's case was brought in later in the week in the airing of the deals by which control of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company was secured by the Joseph family, ostensibly acting for Chicago interests. Alleged attempts to secure control of the S. & S. Company by stock purchases were also brought up.

During the latter part of last week witnesses were employees of Morris & Company and Messrs. Frederick and M. H. Joseph. William E. Ehler, margin clerk for Morris & Company, identified telegrams sent over the company's wire, which were then read to the jury. Most of the messages were complaints regarding poor prices obtained and demanded better results from branch house managers.

After a large number of the telegrams were read into the records, M. W. Borders, counsel for Morris & Company, cross-examining, endeavored to show that threats in the telegrams were made solely to inspire the branch managers, but objection to the form of questioning was sustained. Mr. Borders also made an unsuccessful effort to have the margin books of Morris & Company, which were produced by the government, introduced into the record.

Refused to Consider Market Conditions.

At the Friday session, during the cross-examination of Thomas Hoops, head of the dressed beef department of Morris & Company, Attorney Borders endeavored to bring out an illustration of market conditions in 1910, at a period covered by telegrams introduced by the government, but an objection by Pierce Butler, government counsel, raised a point which was argued after the jury had been withdrawn. After considerable argument the court sustained the objection.

At the afternoon session the government again directed its examination into the af-

fairs of the National Packing Company, when inquiry was made as to the method used in acquiring the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company by Frederick Joseph, now president of the concern. Joseph told of entering into an agreement with Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company, one of the defendants, for the purchase of 3,000 shares of the stock of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger concern. This deal fell through in 1904. In 1902, he said, another contract was made, with himself and Ferdinand Sulzberger on one hand, and A. H. Veeder and L. C. Krauthoff, counsel for the Armour, Swift and Morris interests, on the other, for the acquirement of the company.

The witness said the document had not been modified or changed since its execution and Sheean offered it in evidence. There was an objection by Levy Mayer, packers' counsel, who quoted a ruling made by the court earlier in the case that it made no difference as to the details or methods used by the National Packing Company in acquiring outside companies. "The government, after nearly three months, has not shown any participation or connivance by the defendants in any conspiracy," said Mr. Mayer, "within the three-year period covered by the indictment."

New York Butchers' Company Affairs.

On Saturday Frederick Joseph continued his testimony concerning the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, stating that in 1907 the company was on the verge of bankruptcy, and that as a result of importunities of stockholders who were afraid of losing everything he bought the controlling interest in the concern, and has since operated it successfully as a subsidiary of the National Packing Company.

The government introduced in evidence the contracts between the Josephs and Tilden, and between the butchers' stockholders and Joseph, by which latter these parties agreed to deliver to Joseph 4,000 of the 7,500 shares of the company's stock for \$425,000. The initial payment was \$75,000 and \$50,000 was to be paid on the first of each month until the total amount had been paid. Under the contract Joseph loaned the company \$100,000 for seventeen months.

On Monday and Tuesday Moses H. Joseph followed his father on the stand and corrob-

orated his testimony concerning the deals referred to.

Later the government turned to its attempt to show that the various defendant packers used to meet regularly for consultation. Archer A. Hayes, formerly employed by the National, testified that he frequently had seen nine of the ten defendants at the offices of the company in the Rookery building. This is regarded by the prosecution as in support of their contention that the packers met each Tuesday afternoon to agree upon margins and shipments of beef into the Eastern territory.

Hayes said that he was employed at the offices of the National from February, 1908, down to the time the indictment was returned, September 10, 1910. Since then he has been employed with a brokerage concern. He had his offices next to the directors' room and received all reports of tonnage and margins from the subsidiaries of the National Packing Company, which were turned over by him to Mr. Tilden.

Hayes was unable to state which particular defendants had attended the Tuesday weekly meetings, but he said four or five of those he had named, exclusive of Mr. Tilden, had attended those meetings. He was excused without cross-examination by counsel for the defendants.

At the afternoon session Alonzo M. Benn, vice-president of the National Packing Company, gave testimony similar to that given by Hayes. He named the same defendants as having frequently visited the offices of the company each week, and insisted that Mr.

Fowler never appeared at any time when meetings of directors were held.

Ferdinand Sulzberger on the Stand.

On Wednesday Ferdinand Sulzberger, head of Sulzberger & Sons Company, was the witness examined. He was questioned concerning the alleged efforts made by Edward Tilden through Frederick Joseph and his son, to obtain control of the S. & S. company in 1902 and 1904.

He also told of attending the old beef pool meetings held every Tuesday afternoon in the office of A. H. Veeder between 1898 and 1902, where information concerning shipments and margins was exchanged by the packers. The witness said that all the defendants used the same system of figuring while he was there.

Sulzberger related in detail several attempts made by Armour, Swift, Morris and Tilden or their representatives to acquire control of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, which resulted in Louis F. Swift's finally obtaining 16,088 shares of stock, which were exchanged for 32,176 shares of preferred stock in the Sulzberger & Sons Company when that corporation was organized in 1910.

Judge Carpenter on Wednesday overruled the objection of the defence in the packers' trial to the introduction of the minutes of the meetings of the directors of the National Packing Company between 1907 and 1910. It was at these directors' meetings, held on Tuesday afternoons, that the government contends the defendants agreed on selling prices, margins, shipments and the division of territory, in violation of the Sherman law.

RECORD YEAR FOR COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Calendar Year 1911 Showed the Heaviest Foreign Trade

The growing importance of cottonseed oil as a factor in international traffic, as well as in domestic consumption, is illustrated by the fact that the Bureau of Statistics has recently added that article to its monthly advance bulletin, showing exports of leading articles of domestic production, and now including cottonseed oil, mineral oils, grain, meats and food animals.

The bureau's figures show larger value of cottonseed oil exported in 1911 than in any earlier calendar year in the history of the trade, the value of these exportations in the year ending December 31, 1911, being \$21,839,157, against a little over \$2,500,000 in 1885, \$6,500,000 in 1895, \$15,500,000 in 1905, and \$19,813,823 in 1908, the former high record year in exports of this article.

For the month of January alone the value of the exports is nearly \$4,000,000, suggesting a still further increase in the total for the current year. The value of cottonseed oil exported from the United States during the decade is reported as considerably more than \$150,000,000.

The development of the cottonseed oil industry in the United States has been phenomenal. The total value of the product of cottonseed oil and of the oil cake and oil cake meal resulting from its manufacture was, according to the census of 1880, \$4,500,000; 1890, about \$20,000,000; 1900, \$42,000,000, and 1910, \$125,000,000. Of crude cottonseed oil only, the production increased from 54,666,666 pounds in 1880 to 308,000,000 in

1890, 724,000,000 in 1900 and 1,260 million in 1910.

That a growing proportion of the enlarged production is consumed in the United States is evident from the fact that 82 per cent. of the total output was retained for home consumption in 1910, against 49 per cent. a decade earlier.

Europe offers the largest market for the cottonseed oil exported from the United States, the principal countries of destination being the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Italy, France and Germany in Europe, and Mexico and Canada in North America. To the Netherlands last year's exports aggregated 65,000,000 pounds, or 20 per cent. of the total; to the United Kingdom, 58,500,000 pounds, or 18 per cent.; to Italy, 33,750,000 pounds, or about 10 per cent.; to Mexico, 28,500,000 pounds, or 9 per cent.; to France, 21,000,000 pounds, or 6½ per cent.; to Germany, 15,500,000 pounds, or 4¾ per cent.; and to Canada, 13,000,000 pounds, or 4 per cent. of the total exports during the calendar year.

The increased consumption of cottonseed oil in the United States, as well as the large exportations to foreign countries, is largely the result of the rapid extension of the industrial and other uses to which it is applied both in this and other countries. Cottonseed oil, which has now come to be recognized as a cheap yet wholesome article of food, is largely used in the manufacture of lard compounds, butterine and other substitutes

for butter, in the packing and preserving of fish, in making salad oils, etc.

The crude oil is valuable as soap stock, when treated with certain alkalies, yielding soap, washing powder, glycerin, etc. Among its miscellaneous applications may be mentioned its use in medicine, in the preparation of cosmetics, liniments and emulsions, in mines as an illuminating oil for miners' lamps; for tempering edged tools, for mixing with putty, and for rough painting.

The following table, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, shows the quantity and value of cottonseed oil exported from the United States at quinquennial years from 1885 to 1910, and in the year 1911. The average export value has ranged from about 4 cents to 7½ per pound, dropping to less than 4 cents per pound in 1895 and 1905.

Calendar

Year.	Pounds.	
1885.....	51,312,388	\$2,608,212
1890.....	107,428,080	5,400,684
1895.....	163,227,368	6,429,828
1900.....	334,026,492	15,051,140
1905.....	400,266,293	15,571,852
1910.....	176,688,961	13,191,044
1911.....	322,527,042	21,839,157

ABOUT HOG-SCRAPING MACHINES.

A recent Federal meat-inspection announcement concerning the cleaning of hog carcasses by machinery referred to a certain type of machine by name, and objection was made that the reference drew an unfair inference that this machine did not do its work properly. To rectify this misunderstanding the Bureau of Animal Industry issues this notice:

"Referring to the notice on this subject in Service Announcements of September 15, 1911, page 65, it was not the intention to point out any particular cleaning machine or type of machine, as the same objection may obtain with different makes, but to call the attention of inspectors to the means of remedying the condition. Inspectors will endeavor to prevent the practice of partially severing the head of the hog before the removal of the hair and dirt has been completed, including thorough rinsing in order to prevent hair adhering to the cut surface, where it is very difficult of removal. At a few stations not enough attention is paid to the thorough cleaning of the skin, which is a very important matter."

CANADIAN MEAT INSPECTION.

The meat-inspection authorities of Canada have issued the following notice in regard to the use of preservatives and dyes under the Canadian meat and canned foods act:

"Pending a definite pronouncement by the Canadian department of inland revenue in connection with the use of preservatives, instructions have been issued that only the following may be used: Common salt, salt-peter, sugar, vinegar, wood smoke, pure spices, benzoate of soda (not more than one-tenth of 1 per cent.), borax as a dusting powder only (on meats other than those intended for shipment to the United States, and only in the smallest possible quantity consistent with safety in transit). Such others as may from time to time be permitted by this (Canadian) department.

"With regard to the use of dyes, no definite list has been formulated. Canadian inspectors are required to forward to the Veterinary Director General of Canada samples of all dyes which establishments may wish to use. If it is found that they contain no harmful or injurious ingredients their use is permitted."

MEAT INSPECTION AND MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS

Local Inspection Needs and Plans for Slaughterhouses

By A. D. Melvin, D. V. S., Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.*

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article by the head of the United States Meat Inspection Service is one of a series concerning local meat inspection and municipal abattoirs which have appeared in the columns of The National Provisioner from time to time, and which will be continued in view of repeated request for information concerning local city-controlled slaughterhouses and their plans, methods, charges and the results obtained. Much interest is displayed in this subject, especially in cities and towns where there is no local packinghouse enterprise, and where perhaps one could not be profitably operated, but where the local meat slaughter needs regulation. Dr. Melvin's article will be read with especial interest, particularly that portion giving the results of his investigation of municipal abattoirs wherever they are established, and of the work of his Bureau on abattoir plans.]

It is estimated that a little more than one-half of the total meat supply of the United States comes under the inspection of the Federal government. Most of the remainder receives no inspection whatever, while a portion is subjected to a limited inspection by State or local officers.

The principal object of meat inspection is to protect the consumer from diseased or otherwise unwholesome meat. This involves not only the inspection of the meat for the detection of disease or other unwholesome conditions, but the requirement of sanitary conditions and equipment in the abattoirs and packinghouses and the enforcement of sanitary methods in the preparation, curing and handling of the meat. To meet the first requirement there should be a competent veterinary inspection of the carcass at the time of slaughter, or, in case inspection at the time of slaughter is impracticable, the inspection may be performed later if certain viscera are retained with the carcass. Too often the local meat-inspection service, where it exists at all, does not provide for an inspection of this kind, but consists merely in the inspection of the meat as it is offered for sale in the markets, with sometimes a sanitary supervision of the markets. Although such inspection has some value, it is far less important than the veterinary inspection of the carcass at the time of slaughter. The average consumer is able to determine for himself whether or not meat is tainted or spoiled, but he is not able to determine for himself whether or not it comes from an animal affected with a contagious disease. Neither can even a skilled inspector always detect disease in meat after it has been dressed and the viscera disposed of. The most important requirement in meat inspection, therefore, is to protect the consumer against dangers from which he cannot protect himself, and this can be done only by a class of inspection that is not often provided for by local authorities.

The Need for Local Inspection.

The Federal meat-inspection system depends for its authority upon what is known as the interstate and foreign commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States, and this inspection is therefore limited to the product of establishments that are engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. The Federal government is powerless to exercise any supervision over an establishment the meat of which is slaughtered, prepared, sold and consumed entirely within a single State.

It is a duty which the State or the municipality owes to its citizens to install and maintain a system of meat inspection that will afford adequate protection against diseased and unwholesome meats, so that all meat sold locally which has not passed the Federal inspection will come under the requirements of an efficient local inspection system.

Some idea of the necessity for this local inspection may be obtained by considering the extent of disease among livestock slaughtered for food, and the insanitary conditions under which much of the local meat supply is slaughtered and handled. Recent statistics of the Federal inspection show that nearly 2 per cent. of the carcasses are affected with some disease or condition making it necessary to condemn them either in whole or in part. Of these condemnations nearly 87 per cent. are due to tuberculosis alone. We find that about 1 per cent. of the cattle and over 2 per cent. of the hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection are affected with this disease to a greater or less extent.

The establishments under Federal inspection draw a large proportion of their cattle from the ranges and feed lots of the West, where tuberculosis is rare, hence the percentage of this disease found in the Federal service is far below that which occurs in animals from the dairy regions, where the disease is much more prevalent. It is estimated that at least 10 per cent. of the dairy cows in this country are affected with tuberculosis, and it is a well-known fact that dairy stock forms a much larger proportion of the animals killed at the small local slaughterhouses than at the large establishments under Federal inspection.

One effect of the Federal inspection has been to cause the owners of diseased or suspicious-looking animals to send them for slaughter to an uninspected place rather than to an establishment where they would have to run the gauntlet of strict inspection. For these reasons it is certain that the percentage of disease is considerably higher among animals slaughtered at the small local places than among those slaughtered under Federal inspection.

Uninspected slaughterhouses as a rule have many features that are not only objectionable but dangerous to health. The smell of the country slaughterhouse is proverbial, and the conditions at some of these places are inexpressibly foul and filthy. They are usually located in some out-of-the-way place, sometimes outside the corporate limits, often surrounded by stables or even being a part of a building which is also used as a stable, barn or for some such purpose. Sometimes they are located on the banks of small streams and pollute the water. Such places are often the means of spreading disease. It is frequently the custom to feed offal to hogs or to throw it where dogs, hogs and rats have access to it. By this means trichinae, tapeworms and other animal parasites are disseminated, some of which are dangerous to man. Hog cholera, tuberculosis and other contagious diseases

may also be spread by such conditions. Usually there is no protection to the meat against rats, flies and other insects and vermin, and this condition constitutes a dangerous source of contamination and infection.

The objectionable conditions are not confined to the little slaughterhouses in small communities. Even in some of the large cities there are large abattoirs which do a purely local business and at which the conditions and methods are exceedingly insanitary and where a very poor class of livestock is slaughtered.

Problems of Local Inspection.

In planning and executing State or municipal inspection much can be learned from the methods of the Federal meat-inspection service, although local inspection in small communities presents certain difficulties and problems not found in the Federal service. The objects to be gained and the principles to be applied are the same in each case, but the different conditions sometimes require different methods. The Federal inspection has been in operation for nearly twenty years, and for the last four years of this period it has been conducted under the new law, which confers authority and appropriates funds sufficient to make it much more comprehensive and efficient than in previous years.

Most of the establishments under Federal inspection are large and are grouped at stock centers, although there are quite a number of smaller isolated establishments. The local authorities must often deal with small, scattered, poorly equipped and very insanitary slaughterhouses, and it is sometimes out of the question to require the reconstruction of the buildings and the installation of expensive equipment in order to bring about a proper sanitary condition.

There are two main problems in an efficient system of local meat inspection. The first relates to the location, construction, equipment and management of the slaughterhouses, and the second to the administration of the inspection service.

(To be continued.)

USE OF INSPECTION LABELS.

The Federal meat-inspection service has notified packers that inspection labels must not be used at branch houses except in the authorized way. The notice reads: "The attention of the managers of official establishments is called to Section 3, Regulation 18, of B. A. I. Order 150. It is noted that branch houses not operating under inspection are sometimes furnished by parent houses with stickers bearing the inspection legend and establishment number, which stickers are affixed to wrapped meats in strict violation of the above section. This practice must be immediately discontinued. Stickers or other labels bearing the authorized inspection legend shall be recalled from branch houses not operating under inspection."

PROPER STORAGE OF MEATS.

The Federal meat-inspection authorities do not approve of storing meats where they may take the odors of cheese and other products stored near by. They say:

"The bureau regards as objectionable the storing of meats in rooms permeated with odors other than those which are natural to meat and meat food products stored therein. Therefore, inspectors will require proprietors or managers of establishments in which cheese or other odorous substances are handled to provide separate storage for them so that all the rooms in which meat and meat food products are stored may be kept free of foreign odors."

*From 27th Annual Report, Bureau of Animal Industry.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

LARD COMPOUNDS AND COTTON OIL.

A Southwestern refiner and cottonseed oil miller asks these questions:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly tell me on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page what is the best temperature at which to keep compound lard? We have had some stored at 40 degs. Fahr. in a dry cooler. Is that cold enough? Is there any way to keep lard sweet and in good condition for six months or more?

What are the requirements for summer yellow cottonseed oil as to its bleaching qualities and hardness? W. V. B.

Lard and lard compounds when kept in dry coolers at temperatures of 40 degs. Fahr. will keep sweet and in good condition for six months or more. If the temperature can be lowered to about 34 to 36 degs. Fahr. a longer storage period is possible. In any event, the lard must be in the best of condition when put into cold storage. New packages should be used exclusively as containers, and all of the usual precautions must be observed for keeping the lard. There are no other requirements than to select the raw material carefully, render and compound the lard under the cleanest possible conditions, have the lard and other ingredients thoroughly dry, put into clean containers and store in dry, cool places full of good and sweet air.

The summer yellow cottonseed oil accepted by the trade as such is a refined oil designated as "Prime Summer Yellow." The official requirements are that the same be brilliant, free from water and settlings, sweet in

flavor and odor, and of a straw color, not reddish. Requirements as to the bleaching quality and hardness are arbitrarily only between the seller and buyer, and are usually left to their own discretion. The bleaching quality is determined by the usual fuller's earth test. Five per cent. of earth should effect a satisfactory bleach. When more earth is required no recourse is, as a rule, provided by the two parties involved, unless otherwise agreed to before the purchase.

There are scarcely ever requirements designated as to the hardness of a cottonseed oil. This figure is comparatively uniform within certain limits, being from 35 to 37 degs. Cent. in titer.

A FORMULA FOR SAUER KRAUT.

A reader of The National Provisioner in California writes:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you furnish me with a good formula for making sauer kraut, and what would it cost me to purchase same?

It will cost this inquirer nothing more than the trouble to read the information here given in order to get what he wants. John E. Smith's Sons Company, Buffalo, N. Y., makers of sausage and other machinery, furnish the following sauer kraut recipe, which is from one of the largest kraut manufacturers in Germany, where the celebrated Magdeburg sauer kraut is made. To get the sweetish-sour flavor, it is necessary to cut the core in with the kraut. This can only be done by using a core cutter. The directions are as follows:

First remove the outer green leaves of the heads, then the core is taken out with the corer, but far superior kraut is attained by using a core cutter, whereby the core is utilized instead of going to waste. The heads are then put in the kraut cutter, to be cut in the longest, finest strings possible, which can be done if the core is left in. The kraut must be put in the barrels as soon as possible after it has been cut, as too long ex-

posure to the air without being salted will impede the fermentation of the kraut. Cabbage exposed to the air after being cut is also apt to turn gray or black.

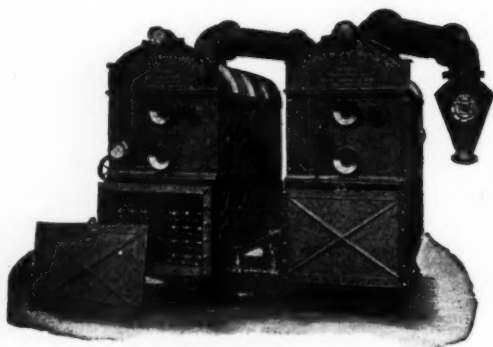
The bottom of the sauer kraut barrel should be lined with loose cabbage or grape leaves. Then a layer of the cut cabbage about 6 inches deep is put in and strewn with salt and a few juniper berries. The amount of salt used is not to exceed 4 per cent. of the amount of cabbage, in weight, 4 lbs. of salt to 100 lbs. of cabbage.

After the layer of cabbage is salted, it is pressed, or stamped down firmly and evenly, by which process the air, which prevents the proper fermentation of the kraut, is expelled. In this manner, layer upon layer is packed in, until the barrel is filled. The cabbage is then covered with a perforated hardwood cover, which is weighted down with stones or a press attached to the barrel, to prevent air from coming in contact with the kraut. Always keep the kraut covered with brine.

The sauer kraut ought to ferment in the brine for a period of about three to four weeks. That the fermentation process has ceased is best ascertained by the fact that no more gas bubbles are noticed. If the kraut has arrived at this stage, it ought to remain undisturbed for about four or five days longer, and then be filled into tubs. By salting, the greatest part of the water contained in the cells of the cabbage is extracted, and in combination with the salt forms the brine.

Kraut requires the most careful attention while it is in the state of fermentation. It will not ferment well in too cool a place; 59 to 64 degrees is about the right temperature. After the kraut is fermented it will keep best in a cool place.

That the cabbage may ferment more speedily, some manufacturers add one tablespoonful of skimmed sour milk to each barrel of kraut. This is put in with the kraut as it is cut and put in barrels.



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ONE OF THE SECRETS

In connection with the discussion regarding the high price of butter, attention has been called to the fact that oleomargarine made under government inspection and in accordance with the national pure food law has a better flavor and is more wholesome than the average dairy butter. This is one of the secrets of the ten-cent tax which Congress imposed on artificial butter. There is an occasional butter-maker on the farm who is able to make butter equal to the finest creamery product. But she always has a few favored customers in the nearest city, who pay a premium over ordinary dairy butter as sold in the stores.

Ordinary farm butter is an impure, contaminated product. It has a musty flavor and gets strong and rancid in a short time. The milk from which the cream is raised is usually kept in a cellar where vegetables are stored during the winter, and the air

becomes charged with "foreign ferments," which find their way into the cream and also into the butter while it is waiting to be taken to town.

A commercial manufacturer of food products would be driven out of business by the government if he attempted to carry on business with the unsanitary conditions that surround the production of farm butter. Even without any law, business necessity would force the manufacturer to be more sanitary. Dealers would buy their goods from some competitor who is more careful.

We make a terrible fuss in this country about pure food laws, and punish with fine or imprisonment the manufacturer who is unsanitary, and then turn around and tax the manufacture of pure, wholesome oleomargarine in order to protect the business of making impure, unwholesome country butter.

THE LIMITS OF ABSURDITY

Treatment of and comment on the trial of the packers' cases in the Federal Court at Chicago by the daily newspapers affords an endless amount of quiet amusement to those in the trade who know something of the facts and can understand the testimony introduced—which is something the newspaper reporters, and even government lawyers at times, seem unable to do.

The admissions of packinghouse accountants that they kept cost sheets on cattle killed, and figured the cost for the information of salesmen, are acclaimed as "damning evidence" of the guilt of the packers. Telegrams sent to branch managers ordering them to get the best prices possible, and reprimanding them if they do not, are hailed by these newspaper chroniclers as testimony to the heinously criminal practices of the packers.

Similar business methods practiced by all successful business men and concerns are held up as evidence that the defendants were engaged in an enterprise contrary to law. If members of the jury are business men of average keenness they can see the weak character of the government's case as based on such testimony, and if they have any sense of humor they doubtless enjoy many quiet smiles over it.

But the most ridiculous comment yet made on this case is one which has had wide circulation in the press, and which has been adopted by some publications which should know better than to endorse it, and that is that if the packers are found guilty it will result in a reduction in the cost of meat. Such a statement shows the depths of ignorance in which these critics are floundering.

If every meat packer in the country was put in jail or fined it might hamper the operation of the packinghouse industry to a

slight and temporary extent. But how it would affect the livestock market and the consuming demand for meat—which are the elements regulating prices—remains to be explained by the propounders of this remarkable theory.

Competition among meat packers, including the defendants in this case, is today keener than ever. It has to be, with buying and selling conditions as they are. It is hard enough for a packer to make a profit on his year's business, with high live cost, expensive manufacturing and selling charges and indifferent consuming demand. He has to hustle for business, and he is no respecter of persons in doing it. He has suffered enough already from newspaper agitation and official persecution—and the consumer has suffered with him, necessarily. How would fining him or putting him in jail cheapen the price on his product? It is, indeed, to laugh!

KEEPING IN THE LIMELIGHT

In spite of an ingenuity and indefatigability which should recommend it to a Presidential candidate in dire need of booming, the Wiley press bureau at Washington at times is reduced to somewhat pathetic straits in its search for material with which to maintain its principal in the public eye. It is some months now since this admirable institution got its benefactor into the newspaper headlines. About its late effort, based on an expected occurrence in the Doctor's family, the less said the better.

Following the failure of that shocking bit of bad taste to get results, the Wiley bureau seems to have revamped its old story that the Doctor was going to resign because he was being "hampered in his fight for pure food." This trick of holding up Wiley as a martyr has generally attracted considerable public sympathy and newspaper publicity, and the press bureau seems to have fallen back on it in default of something better. Whether it will work this time as it did last remains to be seen.

After having been given his own way in the Board of Food & Drug Inspection, as he was given by the President after the recent disturbance, it is a little surprising to find him once more doing the "baby act." It is more likely that the press bureau is performing this infant stunt for him, purely for publicity purposes.

KEEP THIS QUIET!

The beef killing floors of a big Western packinghouse are said to have been relaid in white enamel. Don't let the newspapers hear about this, or we shall have them charging the packers with "again boosting prices" to pay for this refinement in packinghouse construction and sanitation.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Armour & Company have let contract for the erection of branch house at Pensacola, Fla.

Armour & Company have plans ready for the erection of a branch house at Phoenix, Ariz.

The Magnolia Cotton Oil Company, Houston, Tex., will shortly commence rebuilding its burned refinery.

Armour & Company have awarded contract for the proposed addition to their branch house at Charleston, W. Va.

The Southern Livestock Association, Montgomery, Ala., incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock, will erect a packing plant.

The Newport Packing Company, Kilmarnock, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. W. A. Eubank is president.

The Levinson Packing Company, Newport News, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by M. Levinson, S. D. Levinson and others.

The Business Men's League of Montgomery, Ala., is promoting the organization of a company with \$150,000 capital stock to erect a packing plant.

The Smyrna Cotton Oil & Gin Company, Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. G. Morris, M. V. Ruff and W. W. King.

The Empire Mining and Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated

with a capital stock of \$50,000 by G. A. Dunlop and S. R. Jacobs to manufacture commercial fertilizer.

The Oklahoma Fertilizer Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500 by E. M. Stuart, of Oklahoma City; W. L. Kennett and J. J. Brooks, of Louisville, Ky.

Swift & Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the capital stock of the company, to be paid on and after the first Monday in April, to stockholders of record on March 9.

Stockholders of the American Agricultural Chemical Company have been called to attend a special meeting on March 28 to vote on a proposal to authorize an increase in the capital stock of the company by \$18,000, 000 preferred and \$20,000,000 common stock.

Ben Weil and his sons, Theodore and Lee B. Weil, have sold their interest in the Evansville Packing Company, Evansville, Ind., and have incorporated under the laws of Arkansas as the Weil Packing Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000, fully paid up. They have also formed the Little Rock Stock Yard Company, with \$25,000 paid up capital. They will begin building on May 1, and expect to begin operations about November 1, or sooner if building is completed. The officers of the company are: Ben Weil, president; Theo. Weil, vice-president in charge of construction; Lee B. Weil, secretary and treasurer.

SWISS MEAT REGULATIONS.

Under date of November 17, 1911, the Swiss Federal Council issued a decree changing the regulations governing the importation and sale of frozen meats in Switzerland, as follows:

The importation of frozen meats from countries across the sea is authorized on the following conditions:

The Cantonal governments shall send to the Federal Department of Agriculture a list of the places which have the necessary refrigerating plants.

The transportation of the meat to the Swiss frontier shall take place in refrigerator cars suitably equipped. The veterinarians at the frontier are charged with the supervision of such cars.

Shipments of frozen meat from countries across the sea which are not consigned to the frontier point at which they enter the country shall be allowed to pass without examination, under bonds and bearing the seal of customs, to their destination, where they shall be subject to the customs formalities. When shipments are consigned to a place where there is no customhouse, the importer shall give due notice to the main customs office in order that a customs agent may be sent to that place. This shall be at the expense of the importer. Inspection in this case is not made by the veterinarians at the frontier, but by veterinarians named by the Cantons.

Only the meat of cattle and sheep may be imported. It is not required that the internal organs be imported with the meat. The cattle may be imported in halves or

quarters; the sheep must be in whole carcasses, excepting the heads.

The certificate of origin shall accompany the shipment to its destination. It shall be turned over to the meat inspector, who shall keep it for at least one year.

The decree prohibits the use of frozen meats for the preparation of sausages, and includes certain provisions regarding the marking and sale of such meat.

The American consul at Berne states that it is estimated that 2,200,000 pounds of frozen meat, chiefly from South America, was imported during 1911, and adds that it must be remembered that the consumption of frozen meat in Switzerland is not only new, but is doubtless restricted by the manner of sale.

PROFIT IN LONDON MARKETS.

The City of London's net income from its markets in the year 1910 was £37,164 (over \$185,000). This represented the income from the London Central (Smithfield), Leadenhall (meat, game and poultry), and Billingsgate (fish) Markets, less the loss on Metropolitan Cattle, Spitalfields (vegetables) and (Shadwell (fish) Markets, which was £9,276 (over \$46,000).

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD STUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, February 23, 1912. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary food stuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance

with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-332. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 165 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 79 East Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., March 12, 1912. Wendell L. Simpson, Major, 15th Infantry, U. S. A., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY. PURCHASING COMMITTEE FOR STATE HOSPITALS. Room 138 Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Sealed proposals addressed to the Committee will be received until 12 o'clock noon, March 12, 1912, at the above address, for supplying the New York State Hospitals for the Insane as follows: for a period of three months, flour and fresh meats; for a period of six months, general supplies, provisions, salt fish, canned goods, rubber goods, cottons, shade cloth and gauze.

By applying to the Purchasing Committee prospective bidders may obtain copies of specifications and information regarding qualities and standards.

PURCHASING COMMITTEE FOR STATE HOSPITALS,
By F. A. Wheeler, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, February 28, 1912.
DIVIDEND No. 102.

Dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) per share on the capital stock of Swift and Company, will be paid on and after the first Monday in April, 1912, to stockholders of record, March 9, 1912, as shown on the books of the Company.

F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary.

GET ON THE WAGON

THE TANKWATER WAGON

*There's Money in it for Others
and there's Money in it for You*

Save yourself all Trouble by using the

**ZAREMBA PATENT
EVAPORATOR**

Built for Long Life, Hard Service, and
No Worry to Its Owner.

ZAREMBA CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Improved Sanitary Rendering and Drying Machine"

4 MACHINES IN 1

Ask for Catalogue

The Liesinger-Lembke Company, 697 Ellicott Sqr., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Liesinger was a member of the old
firm of

WANNENWETSCH & CO.,

which has been dissolved.

PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

MOTOR TRUCKS' LASTING QUALITIES.

The depreciation of the modern motor truck is an uncertain quantity which, in the majority of trucks now marketed, has not been determined, it is claimed, on account of the comparatively short length of time in which they have been in service. A thorough analysis of the period of 75 per cent. of the motor trucks now on the American market will disclose the fact that the average age of the motor truck is less than two years.

Within a period of three years the commercial motor vehicle industry has grown at least 500 per cent., and the actual number of makers whose product has been on the market or in service more than three years can almost be counted on the fingers.

Most users of motor trucks figure depreciation at the rate of 15 per cent., this being an arbitrary figure chosen merely because no considerable number of motor trucks have been proven by real service long enough to enable a more definite and reliable rate of depreciation to be used as a basis of calculation. The Saurer and Mack trucks are claimed by the makers, the International Motor Company, to be the oldest trucks in point of service of any machine on the market.

They claim that the first Saurer truck manufactured at Arbon, Switzerland, by Adolph Saurer, as an experimental machine for transporting embroidery machines over the Alps, in 1894, is still in active service at the Arbon plant at the present time. The Saurer slogan "In more than 12 years no Saurer has ever worn out." seems to have been more than justified in the case of the first-born product of Saurer make. A motor truck that can endure all of the knocks and strains of continuous service for 17 years must embody a finesse of design and a quality of materials that, so far as the science of metallurgy can make them, are invulnerable.

It would seem that "crystallization of metals," an inherent property of all metals, regardless of their physical and chemical characteristics, would have, in a period of 17 years, caused the first-born Saurer truck to have practically fallen to pieces from the changes in the molecular structure of metals subject to the hammer effect of loads, for

this long period. However, the original Saurer is claimed by the International Motor Company to be in a condition which fits it for pulling readily up the steep grades of the Swiss mountain roads and to transport loads which it was able to do when it was first manufactured. Such longevity of the motor truck proves that, in the case of the Saurer at least, the conventional depreciation factor of 15 per cent. is very much exaggerated.

The International Motor Company also claim that the Mack truck built in Brooklyn in 1900, at the original plant, Mack Bros. Motor Car Company, this being a sight-seeing 'bus constructed for Isaac Harris, Brooklyn, and used by him in Prospect Park, has passed through a number of users' hands, and for seven or eight years continued its history as a passenger vehicle in service in large cities of the East.

About four years ago this original Mack 'bus was sold by its owner to a firm in Tucson, Ariz., which converted it into a freight-carrying vehicle, and today this original Mack truck is still in active commission. The history of this first Mack truck is also very satisfying evidence of the life of the Mack product, which early adopted the slogan, "The leading gasoline truck of America."

The "Mack idea," which is to have a power plant large enough to do twice the average work required, is subjected to only half as much strain as a merely sufficient plant means longer life, less depreciation, less repair cost, and greater economy, seems to have been amply demonstrated in the first Mack truck manufactured. The International Motor Company claims that any number of Mack trucks manufactured in the first few years of the present century can be seen in operation in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other large cities of the East.

SATISFACTORY "BOSS" OUTFITS.

The best recommendation for a manufacturing firm is satisfied customers. Such are Worm & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., who started operating their new packing plant the fore part of February. This plant is

equipped with new model "Boss" machines. The cattle-killing outfit consists of double "Boss" knocking pen and "Boss" friction hoists, with direct gear connected reversible electric motor and current controller. The hog killing outfit consists of "Boss" jerkless hog hoist with attached bleeding rail and "Boss" steel hog scraper, both with electric motor direct connected. The tank outfit consists of 5 x 8 "Boss" sanitary rendering tank, with electric motor direct-connected. To the sausage machinery a large "Boss" mixer and "Boss" pneumatic stuffer were added.

Mr. Worm, being a practical man in the business, is highly pleased with the good work of these "Boss" machines. They started off like clock work from the beginning. Mr. Worm gave the erecting men of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the well-known manufacturers of "Boss" machines, a letter of acceptance as follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., February 17, 1912.

The Cincinnati B. S. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: I herewith acknowledge acceptance of your "Boss" hog and beef killing and sanitary tanking outfits, which were erected and turned over to us by your Mr. Henry Kornman and Mr. Erich Meyer. These machines operated all right from the start, and we will take good care of them. Thanking you for your prompt services,

Yours truly,

WORM & CO.
Per Albert P. Worm.

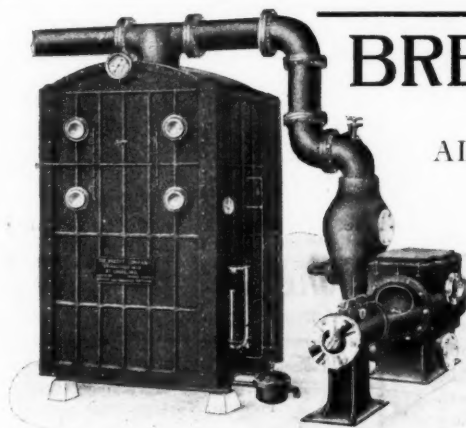
MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in meat inspection under the federal service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: South Dakota Packing Company, North Webber avenue and First street, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Vermont Packing Company, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Coey Packing Company, Fort Madison, Iowa; McGee, Butt Packing Company, Amarillo, Tex.; Roxboro Manufacturing Company, 4629 Umbria street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Meat inspection discontinued: Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, Portland, Ore.; G. & J. Dinkelaker, 1112 Straight street, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. A. Goodson & Co., Morristown, Tenn.; F. T. Nance & Co., Morristown, Tenn.; M. F. Hoffman, 1208 Bank street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Gomprecht Sausage Company, 407-411 West 13th street, New York, N. Y.; Edward Seeger, Lebanon, Pa.; Hammond Packing Company, Cheyenne, Wyo.; James Stepp, 2119-2121 Freeman avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Slaughtering conducted here.



Brecht Standard Evaporator, Single Effect, With Pump Connected.

BRECHT EVAPORATORS

ALL CAST IRON CONSTRUCTION
ALSO STEEL, COPPER, BRASS OR INGOT IRON

Send for our NEW CATALOG on

TANK-HOUSE, BY-PRODUCTS
FERTILIZER MACHINERY

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Main Offices and Factories ST. LOUIS, MO. Twelfth and Cass Ave.

NEW YORK
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143-149 Main Street
HAMBURG

DENVER
14th and Wazee Streets
BUENOS AYRES

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hamilton, Tex.—The Hamilton Ice and Manufacturing Company has been incorporated by G. M. Foster and others.

Leonard, Tex.—H. T. Weathers and others have incorporated the Leonard Ice and Light Company with \$25,000 capital stock.

No. Wilkesboro, N. C.—The F. & F. Bottling and Ice Company, incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, will install a 5-ton ice plant.

ICE NOTES.

Frostproof, Fla.—A 10 or 15-ton ice plant will be erected here by C. N. Brown.

Milton, Fla.—S. G. Collins has placed an order for a 15-ton ice plant.

Mulberry, Fla.—H. Dudley will increase capacity of ice plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—T. N. Mertens will erect an addition to his ice plant.

Richmond, Va.—L. K. Shepherd will erect an ice and ice cream plant.

Louisa, Ky.—The Big Sandy Milling Company will install an 8-ton ice plant.

Hardy, Ark.—The Camp Hardy Corporation, organized with \$100,000 capital stock, proposes to establish a cold storage plant.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Southern Ice Company will increase capacity and make other improvements to plant.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Deset-Boettcher Company has purchased site and is having plans prepared for a \$25,000 cold storage plant.

Obion, Tenn.—A 10-ton ice plant will be installed by the Obion Mill and Elevator Company.

Bluefield, W. Va.—The Bluefield Ice and Cold Storage Company has purchased equipment for addition to its ice plant.

Pewaukee, Wis.—The Pewaukee Lake Ice Company has just completed its new ice house. The building is 180 x 266 x 50 feet, and will hold 35,000 tons of ice.

Del Rio, Tex.—The City Ice and Electric Company, organized to take over the Del Rio

Electric Light and Ice Company, will complete plant.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Southern Ice Company will increase capacity of ice plant at East Atlanta to 60 tons. Will also install additional cooling towers at Independent Ice Company's plant. Will also model ice plant at Augusta, Ga.

COLLEGE COLD STORAGE BUILDING.

An experimental cold storage building, cooled with ice and salt on the Cooper system, has been erected on the grounds of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, Mass. It is three stories high, including basement, and presents a pleasing view from every standpoint. It is supposed to be practically fireproof, being built of brick, concrete and wood, says Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

In the basement there is a large general storage room especially adapted for apples, but without direct refrigeration. There is another storage room in the basement designed for vegetables, which is completely walled off from the fruit rooms. To prevent the transmission of odors to that department. On the main floor there is a large, well-lighted room, 17 by 56 feet, designed for the packing, class and general demonstration room, which is served by an elevator from the basement to the top story. From this room opening through a vestibule there are two large refrigerator rooms which can be kept at any temperature, either above or below freezing; also, a frost-proof, ventilated room.

There are also on this floor a series of small cold storage rooms, each fitted as a separate refrigerating unit, which renders it possible to make careful experiments in the cold storage of vegetables, or fruits, if so desired. The second story is to be used principally for the storage of empty barrels, boxes, etc. Running from the basement to the top story is the ice box, 35 feet high.

In each of these cold storage rooms is a series of pipes carrying brine made of a strong solution of calcium chloride that are connected with coils of pipes in the ice tank, higher up in the building, which is kept filled with crushed ice and salt. This heavy brine drops to the bottom, and the warmer, lighter brine rises upward to the ice tank to be cooled again. Thus a continual flow is kept up.

The necessity of maintaining any engine or pumping system as found in nearly all commercial cold storage plants is avoided, and the expense of running is greatly reduced. The work of crushing and filling the ice bunker does not take, on the average, two men more than an hour a day.

This structure cost about \$14,000, but a building just as good for practical purposes could probably be built for not much more than half the amount, as there would be no necessity of a public demonstration, class or experimental rooms. In a number of respects, therefore, the new college building will not answer as a model; nevertheless, it is certainly well worth careful inspection by any who are considering the building of a small cold storage warehouse.

RECORD EXPORTATION OF EGGS.

Exportation of eggs from the United States last year, notwithstanding high prices, was the largest ever recorded. While current market reports and current discussions of the cost of living indicate unusually high prices in the domestic markets for this article of consumption and commerce, the Bureau of Statistics is reporting a larger exportation in this line than ever before.

The number of eggs sent to foreign countries in the year ending with December, 1911, was 13,250,000 dozen, valued at \$2,750,000, while the highest record of any earlier calendar year was 8,250,000 dozen, valued at \$1,750,000, in 1907. In addition to this, there were sent to Hawaii and Porto Rico about 150,000 dozen. Meantime, the importation of eggs in 1911 amounted to less than 1,000,000 dozen, valued at about \$130,000.

Trade currents in this article of commerce have shown a remarkable change in recent years. Formerly the importation of eggs was large and the exportation small. A quarter of a century ago an importation of 15,000,000 dozen eggs was not unusual, the imports of 1884, 1885 and 1886 having in each year exceeded 16,000,000 dozen, while the exports at that time averaged but about 250,000 dozen annually. Last year the imports were less than 1,000,000 dozen, while the exports, as above indicated, were 13,250,000 dozen.

The reduction in the importation of eggs occurred immediately following the enactment of the tariff law of 1890, which placed a duty upon that article of commerce, and the imports of eggs, which had ranged as high as 16,000,000 dozen per annum, exceeding 15,000,000 in the fiscal year 1890, dropped to 4,000,000 dozen in 1892, 1,750,000 dozen in 1894, less than 1,000,000 in 1896 and a quarter of a million in 1899, since which time the number seldom exceeded 300,000 dozen until 1910, when the number imported increased to over 800,000 dozen, and in 1911 to 1,500,000 dozen. In the calendar year 1911, as above indicated, the total was slightly less than 1,000,000.

On the export side, the number sent out of the country was, in the calendar year 1880, but 80,000 dozen; in 1890, 380,000 dozen; in 1897, 1,333,333 dozen; in 1900, practically 6,000,000 dozen; in 1907, 7,000,000 dozen, and in the calendar year 1911, as already indicated, 13,250,000 dozen, valued at \$2,700,000.

Cuba, Canada, Panama and Mexico are the chief countries to which eggs are exported from the United States. The quantity exported in the fiscal year 1911 was, to Cuba,

ICE HANDLING MACHINERY

FOR

Natural and Manufactured

ICE PLANTS

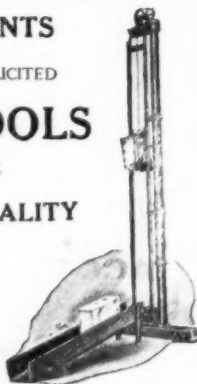
INQUIRIES SOLICITED

ICE TOOLS

OF THE

FINEST QUALITY

Write for
Descriptive
CATALOG



Gifford-Woodco.

HUDSON, N. Y. BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.

Accuracy, Promptness and Personal Attention

WILEY & COMPANY

Analytical and Consulting Chemists

15 S. Gay Street, Baltimore Md.

Specialties: Analysis of Packing House Products, Tankages, etc.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. **Send for Free Book**

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA, Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE, Joseph S. Wernig Transfer Co.
BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse,
The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co.,
Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.,
Ltd., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER, Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
EL PASO, El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical
Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.,
Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pilabry-
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

4,500,000 dozen, valued at a little less than \$1,000,000; to Canada, 2,500,000 dozen, valued at a little less than \$500,000; to Panama, a little more than 750,000 dozen, and to Mexico, a little less than 750,000 dozen. The remainder went chiefly to the West Indian Islands and Central American countries, practically none going to Europe, although certain European countries are large importers of this class of merchandise.

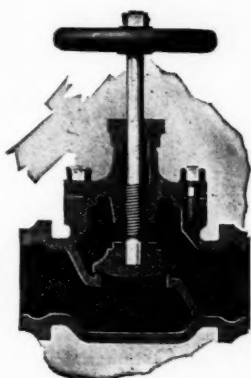
On the other hand, the bulk of the eggs imported in the fiscal year 1911 came from England, which is itself a very large importer of eggs. Of the 1,500,000 dozen eggs imported in the fiscal year 1911, 1,250,000 dozen were from England and about 250,000 from China and Hongkong. This item of eggs imported does not include the yolks brought from other countries, of which the quantity imported from Canada amounted to 350,000 pounds, and from Germany 75,000 pounds in the year ending June 30, 1911.

This large exportation of eggs, in the face of the extremely high prices existing in the United States, suggests that prices of this class of merchandise must also be high in other parts of the world, and this is confirmed by consular reports reaching the Department of Commerce and Labor, which indicate that prices of eggs and other provisions are unusually high in England, France, Austria, Germany, Spain, Japan and many other countries.

MEAT REGULATIONS FOR PERU.

The regulations of the government of Peru require that export certificates covering shipments of meat and meat food products to that country shall be authenticated by United States consular officers in Peru. Arrangements have been made through the Department of State for such authentication, by which it is necessary that the originals of export certificates for meat and meat food products destined to Peru shall be signed in the usual manner by the inspector in charge and forwarded to the Washington office, where they will be countersigned by the chief or assistant chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The certificates will then be returned to the inspector in charge or forwarded to the exporter or his agent, in accordance with the request of the consignor, provided in the latter case that the request is accompanied by addressed and stamped envelopes. Inspectors in charge will be governed accordingly.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



YORK

Ammonia Valves

AND

Fittings

are carried in stock
in all principal cities

Shall we send you our Illustrated Catalogue, which will enable you to order from our nearest supply houses?

Their Prices are the same as ours.

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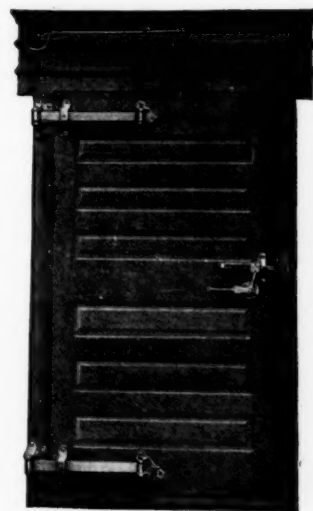
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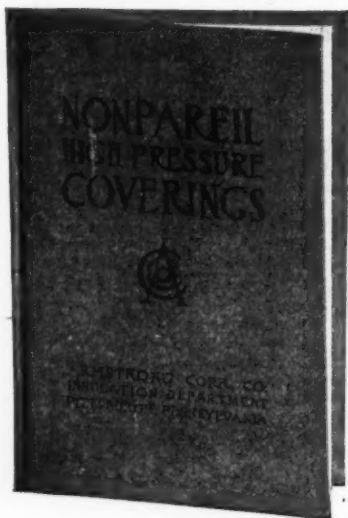
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Product Prices Steadier—Hog Movement Lighter—Weather Conditions Interfere with Receipts—Feed Prices Advancing—Estimated Farm Reserves of Feed Stuffs Small.

The trading in the future market has been again quiet, with prices showing a steadiness of tone, but there has been but little general speculative trade. The pork market showed considerable heaviness early in the week, but has later developed a better tone, helped by a more moderate movement of live hogs and some disposition on the part of speculative interests to look for reaction in values from the recent low level.

The hog market has been a factor of considerable importance due to the lighter receipts, but the trade has been somewhat uncertain as to whether the lighter movement was due to a falling off in the willingness of the country to sell hogs, or whether it was due to the weather conditions, which have been quite unfavorable for transportation conditions. The heavy storm of a week ago was followed by another heavy general storm on Sunday and Monday, and the transportation was materially influenced throughout the West.

The demand for cash product has been

rather slow. Advices from packing centers claim that the Southern demand for cured meats has been of limited proportions. Various explanations of this are given. One is that a larger supply of hogs has been raised at the South, while another claim is that the margin of profit in handling the goods is such that jobbing interests have been pursuing a very conservative course.

In lard the supply seems to be very liberal, and the statement of stocks for the end of the month has been awaited with a very great deal of interest. The estimates have indicated a further increase in the Western accumulations, and claim is made that the supplies abroad have not been merchandized to a considerable extent.

The questions of the feed supplies for the spring is a very important factor, and the question of feed prices. The high prices which have prevailed for feed stuffs all through the winter have, it is claimed, resulted in very conservative feeding, reflected in the lighter average weight and in the steady rush of hogs to market, notwithstanding the fact that hog prices run considerably lower than last year. Claim has been made that the high price of feed stuff and the lack of profits in feeding has resulted in great economy of feed stuffs, but on Wednesday of this week the grain markets were excited over an estimate by Western statisticians claiming a farm reserve of corn 388,000,000 bushels less than last year. As the crop was 353,000,000 bushels less than last year, such estimates would indicate an

increase in the consumption of corn compared with last year, notwithstanding the fact that prices for corn have been much higher than last year, and the price of hogs lower than last year. This same authority estimated a farm reserve of oats of 222,000,000 bushels, against 421,000,000 bushels a year ago, and a farm reserve of wheat of 98,000,000 bushels, against 180,000,000 bushels last year.

These estimates are very important if confirmed by later developments, and mean that high prices for feed stuffs are likely to continue until the consumption is helped by the development of the spring and summer feed stuff supplies. Opinions were divided in grain circles as to the probable correctness of the estimate. The government estimate of the farm reserve of feed stuffs and wheat will be issued on March 8, and it has generally been expected that these figures would show a falling off in the supplies approximately equal to the decrease in the crops, but that the consumption of corn should have been increased in view of the price of corn and the price of hogs has not been considered probable.

The movement of product into distribution has been of fair volume, but the packing has been on such a tremendous scale that the distribution has not kept pace with the accumulations in the supply. The movement of hogs to market, as stated, has fallen off to some extent, and the receipts the past week show considerable reduction compared with the movement recently seen. The packing operations for the past week

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Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Camden, N. J.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O.

Covington, Ky.
Cleveland, O.
Dallas, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
East St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Houston, Tex.

Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Kan.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
New Orleans, La.

New York, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Providence, R. I.
Rochester, N. Y.
St. Louis, Mo.

San Antonio, Tex.
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were 580,000, against 720,000 the previous week, and 440,000 last year. The total since November 1 has been 11,725,000, against 8,630,000 last year, a decrease of 3,095,000.

BEEF.—Prices are firmer, with supplies very limited on the spot, and offerings from the Western packing centers small. Quoted: Family, \$14@15.50; mess, \$13@13.50; packet, \$13.50@14; extra India mess, \$23.50@24.

PORK.—Prices have shown but little change. Demand is quiet, with the tone a little easier. Mess is quoted at \$17.25@17.50; clear, \$17@18; family, \$18.50@19.50.

LARD.—The market has shown a fairly steady tone, with moderate business. Prices have not changed materially, although refined has declined to the lowest figures for some time. City steam, 8½c.; Middle West, \$8.90@9; Western, \$9.25; refined Continent, \$9.35; South American, \$9.90; Brazil, kegs, \$10.90; compound lard, 6½@7½c.

SEE PAGE 38 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, February 28, 1912:

BACON.—Abo, Russia, 50,373 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 57,850 lbs.; Arendal, Norway, 6,382 lbs.; Bahia, Brazil, 13,090 lbs.; Bristol, England, 30,284 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,296 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 82,768 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 22,189 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 62,863 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 22,252 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,015 lbs.; Havre, France, 12,532 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 36,089 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 15,953 lbs.; Hull, England, 100,901 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,566 lbs.; La Palmas, 1,010 lbs.; Larvik, Norway, 12,778 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 369 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,128,481 lbs.; London, England, 9,578 lbs.; Manchester, England, 74,298 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 202,487 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,658 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 21,034 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 15,740 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 32,394 lbs.; Pernambuco, Brazil, 6,301 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 619 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 5,990 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 2,771 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 750 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 291,440 lbs.; Bristol, England, 24,756 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 3,619 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 8,319 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,159 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,213 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,831 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,826 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 6,260 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 4,879 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda,

9,491 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 22,222 lbs.; Hull, England, 270,356 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,197 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 369 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,026,850 lbs.; London, England, 212,064 lbs.; Manchester, England, 18,930 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 12,288 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,658 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 11,681 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,116 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 619 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 2,581 lbs.; Southampton, England, 44,148 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,763 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,116 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Denmark, 3,550 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 197,430 lbs.; Arica, —, 4,454 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 87,938 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 2,346 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,292 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 8,225 lbs.; Bristol, England, 51,800 lbs.; Buenos Ayres, A. R., 6,320 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 7,774 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 36,445 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 16,800 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 24,675 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 48,371 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 13,600 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,762 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 339,761 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 40,650 lbs.; Delgoa Bay, Africa, 4,840 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 11,962 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 2,750 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 4,879 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 5,355 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,759 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 16,565 lbs.; Havre, France, 221,894 lbs.; Hull, England, 174,320 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 19,796 lbs.; Konigsberg, Germany, 31,500 lbs.; Lagos, Portugal, 3,837 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 127,619 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 661,034 lbs.; London, England, 410,025 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 3,000 lbs.; Manchester, England, 203,616 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 233,777 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 5,100 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 42,525 lbs.; Nakskov, Denmark, 2,613 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 14,000 lbs.; Parta, —, 8,000 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 11,791 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 80,427 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 27,560 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 6,000 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 5,500 lbs.; Santa Marta, Brazil, 12,388 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 11,603 lbs.; Savanilla, Columbia, 31,340 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlements, 33,332 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 299,590 lbs.; Southampton, England, 211,254 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 5,000 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,431 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 70,349 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2,785 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 39,216 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 109,040 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Demerara, British Guiana, 400 gals.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 45 tes.; Cape Palmas, Africa, 12 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 75 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 230 bbls.;

Guadeloupe, W. I., 25 bbls.; Inagua, —, 6 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 82 bbls.; Limon, C. R., 5 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 63 tes.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 11 bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 12 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 197 bbls., 5 tes.; St. Croix, W. I., 12 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 75 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 245 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 pa.; Colon, Panama, 19 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 30 bxs.; Havre, France, 240 cs., 85 bxs.; Liverpool, England, 41 pa.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending February 24, 1912, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Feb. 24, 1912.	Week ending Feb. 24, 1911.	From Nov. 1, '11, to Feb. 24, 1912.
United Kingdom..	347	358	8,674
Continent	516	328	6,224
So. & Cen. Am....	195	60	6,578
West Indies	1,051	973	16,682
Br. No. Am. Col..	101	.....	8,952
Other countries ..	.....	.....	122
Total	2,210	1,719	47,232

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	8,607,000	5,175,000	111,421,642
Continent	710,175	245,900	14,530,655
So. & Cen. Am....	55,500	71,425	2,205,625
West Indies	443,175	97,125	5,311,300
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	20,400	48,450
Other countries ..	6,775	.....	151,400
Total	9,823,225	5,609,850	133,069,072

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	3,710,900	6,844,275	95,165,897
Continent	5,872,275	4,386,750	84,508,235
So. & Cen. Am....	271,906	82,300	8,819,300
West Indies	1,132,900	524,450	17,609,925
Br. No. Am. Col..	855	8,350	338,625
Other countries ..	14,400	.....	692,900
Total	11,003,220	11,846,155	207,134,882

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,893	5,288,400	4,358,000
Boston	37	300,825	1,564,680
Philadelphia .....	.....	38,000	208,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	3,097,550
New Orleans	220	59,000	520,000
Galveston .....	.....	48,000	126,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	1,678,000	92,000
Portland, Me.	60	2,231,000	887,000
Total week	2,210	9,823,225	11,003,220
Previous week ..	2,721	9,259,827	13,349,540
Two weeks ago ..	2,220	9,039,000	15,458,200
Cor. week last y'r	1,719	5,609,850	11,846,155

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '11, to Feb. 24, '12.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	9,446,400	7,793,000	1,653,400
Meats, lbs.	133,669,072	107,486,297	26,182,775
Lard, lbs.	207,134,882	161,527,206	45,607,676

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	17/6	20/	@26c.
Oil Cake	12/4	14c.	@17c.
Bacon	17/6	20/	@26c.
Lard, tierces	17/6	20/	@26c.
Cheese	25/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	17/6	20/	@26c.
Butter	30/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	17/6	20/	@26c.
Pork, per barrel	17/6	20/	@26c.

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EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, February 22, 1912, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake, Bags.	Oil Bbls.	Butter Pkgs.	Hams Boxes.	Tallow Pkgs.	Beef Pkgs.	Pork Bbls.	Tes.	Pkgs.	Beef Pkgs.	Pork Bbls.	Tes.	Pkgs.	Lard Pkgs.
Cymric, Liverpool	6524	355	144	257	664	3400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnetonka, London	285	100	367	.....	80	24	310	8008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	100	.....	1268	.....	.....	.....	375	1620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olympic, Southampton	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cervantes, Manchester	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	3456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City, Bristol	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	1250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volturno, Rotterdam	6374	517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp	7502	275	.....	525	.....	45	374	302	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerpen, Baltic	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horsley, Havre	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Espagne, Havre	10	31	.....	.....	150	990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buenos Aires, Spanish ports	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calabria, Mediterranean	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caronia, Mediterranean	75	25
Total	13676	3097	100	9163	386	269	655	1840	21359

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Trade continues of an apathetic nature, and in absence of a strained condition on either side, the price changes are unimportant. Business is confined to small lots and mainly scattered, it being evident that consumers are willing to pursue a hand-to-mouth policy, while on the other hand stocks are not accumulating rapidly, so as to result in manufacturers pressing sales.

The cattle situation is still viewed as a sustaining influence. Movement has been fairly liberal, and the usual betterment in quality has been noted, but prices have been fairly well maintained. The strength of feed stuffs is a factor in this respect; and probably inspires the free movement.

Foreign inquiry is not large, and where bids are being received, they are too low to permit of actual business. The freight room situation has eased slightly, but still operates against exports from this country, and it is claimed that Australia is supplying the inquiry of foreign countries rather freely. The London auction sale had little influence. There were about 1,100 casks offered for sale of which 1,033 were absorbed, the price basis being unchanged.

Prime city was quoted at 6c.; city specials, 6½c. in bbls.; and country, 5¾@6¼c. nom., in tcs., as to quality.

STEARINE.—Inquiry is prefatory, with the amount of business passing very small. Values have shown a further slight sagging tendency in reflection of the limited demand as compared with the offerings. Oleostearine is quoted at 8¼c.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are very steady for all qualities, with the volume of trade very limited. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95c. @ \$1; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 79c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

OLEO OIL.—The market has been steady but quiet. Consumption has been heavy, but previous large purchases have supplied the demand. Stocks are moderate. Choice is quoted at 13¼c.; New York, medium, 9¼c.; Rotterdam, 74 florins.

GREASE.—The position of the market is a very quiet one. Business is moderate and consumers are doing little. Quotations: Yellow, 5½@5¾c.; bone, 5¼@6c.; house, 5½@5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is very quiet, with demand limited. Yellow, 5½@6c., and white, 6¾@7c.

COCOANUT OIL.—It has been a quiet trading market, with business of a narrow hesitating character. Demand shows no improvement. Quotations: Cochin 10@10¼c.; shipment, 9¾@10c.; Ceylon, 9@9¼c., shipment, 8¾@9c.

PALM OIL.—Conditions have not been such as to favor any special interest. The demand has been slow, and with the coal labor situation acute abroad the trading has been quiet. Quoted: Prime red spot, 6½@6¾c.; do., to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 7c.; do., to arrive, 6¾c.; palm kernel, 8¾@8½c.; shipment, 8¼c.

CORN OIL.—The market is dull and easier, with rather slow trade at the lower range of prices. Prices are quoted at \$5.35 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is very quiet, with demand influenced by the decline in competing oils. Spot is quoted at 6¾@6¼c., while shipment oil is 6¾c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, February 28, 1912:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 27 bbls.; Caliao, Peru, 25 bbls.; Cape Palmas, Africa, 12 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 490 bbls., 10 tcs.; Christiansand, Norway, 75 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 25 bbls., 5 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 15 tcs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7 tcs., 8 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 168 bbls., 15 tcs.; Lagos, Portugal, 80 bbls.; Larvik, Norway, 50 bbls.; Limon, C. R., 10 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 185 tcs.; London, England, 50 tcs.; Martinique, W. I., 40 bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 30 bbls.; Para, Brazil, 40 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 99 bbls., 11 tcs.; St. Croix, W. I., 15 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 32½ bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 41 bbls., 66 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 75 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 240 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 150 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 50 tcs.; London, England, 100 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 tcs.; Tonsberg, Norway, 120 tcs. From Baltimore, Md., to Bremerhaven, Germany, 10 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 170 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Cartagena, Columbia, 2,230 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,820 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,500 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,880 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 16,380 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 36,140 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 3,200 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 7,425 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 2,500 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Demerara, British Guiana, 4,097 lbs.; Havre, France, 14,443 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,150 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 171,586 lbs.

TONGUE.—Copenhagen, Denmark, 20 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 4 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 45 bbls.; London, England, 15 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Bahia, Brazil, 4 pa.; Bristol, England, 838 cs.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 519 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 200 cs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 40 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 7 pa.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 44 cs.; Delgoa Bay, Africa, 366 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 33 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 50 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 49 pa.; Liverpool, England, 319 cs.; London, England, 1,076 cs.; Manchester, England, 1,295 cs.; Manila, P. I., 119 pa., 268 cs.; Para, Brazil, 125 pa.; Singapore, Straits Settlements, 115 pa.; Southampton, England, 260 cs.; Trinidad, Island of, 28 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 88 cs.;

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

New York, February 28.—Latest market quotations on chemicals and soap supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75@1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4½c. per lb.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per lb., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, and in bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4@4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic soda, 90@92 per cent. at 4¾@5c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14/1,800 lbs., 6¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7¼c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 8¾@8½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 75c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¾@7c. per lb.; peanut oil, 60@70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9 @9¼c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10@10¼c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 5.60@5.70c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd., 6c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6½@7c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8¼@8½c. per lb.; house grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 1.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—			
Bankers' 60 days	4.8415@4.8425		
Demand sterling	4.8710@4.8715		
Paris—			
Commercial, 90 days	5.24½—1.16@5.24½		
Commercial, 60 days	5.22½—1.16@5.22½		
Commercial, sight	5.18½—1.16@5.18½		
Berlin—			
Commercial, sight	94 13-16 @ 94½		
Commercial, 60 days	94½ @ 94 5-16		
Antwerp—			
Commercial, 60 days	5.25% @ 5.25—1.16		
Amsterdam—			
Commercial, 60 days	39 13-16@39 13-16+1-16		

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 1.—Market easy. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 58¾ marks; butter oil, 59½ marks; summer yellow, 59¾ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 1.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 32½ florins; choice summer white, 34½ florins, and butter oil, 35¼ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 1.—Market is easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 67¾ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, March 1.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 68¾ francs; prime winter yellow, 72¾ francs; choice summer white oil, 72½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 1.—Market is dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 26½s.; summer yellow, 26½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., February 29.—Crude cottonseed oil, 34c. bid for any shipment; mills selling very little crude.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., February 29.—Crude cottonseed oil dull at 33½@34c. basis prime; very little interest shown. Meal steady at \$23, f. o. b. Southeastern mills, for 7½ per cent. prime. Hulls weak at \$5.75, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., February 29.—Cotton oil market steady at 35½@35¾c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$25.50@25.75. Hulls scarce at \$6, loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., February 29.—Market quiet; 33@33½c. bid for prime crude cottonseed oil. Choice loose cake, \$26.50@27, f. o. b. Galveston.

COTTON OIL NOT SWEET OIL.

Dr. Wiley has ruled that cottonseed oil cannot be called sweet oil, even if the label states the presence of cottonseed oil. He rules that olive oil alone has the right to the sweet oil title. The ruling is as follows:

From time to time this department has received inquiries asking whether or not it is permissible, under the Food and Drugs Act, to label cottonseed oil as "sweet oil." Investigations have shown that some samples marked "sweet oil" consist of cottonseed oil or a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil. A careful consideration of the subject leads to the conclusion that the only oil to which the term "sweet oil" may be correctly applied is olive oil.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

INCORPORATED.



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WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, February 28.—Since our last report the market has been confined within narrow limits. From last week's closing prices the market advanced 2 to 3 points. The advance, however, was only short-lived, as on "long" liquidation of March oil in anticipation of tenders the market eased off daily until the March delivery had declined 10 points from the early high levels and the later deliveries in sympathy 4 to 7 points. At the low levels heavy supporting orders took care of this March selling, and since then this delivery has advanced 3 points from low.

The crude markets during the past week were a trifle more active, particularly the Southeast section, with sales at \$4.60 to \$4.54. In Texas some small lots changed hands at \$4.47 to \$4.40. In the Valley light trading was reported at \$4.67. All told, however, the crude markets might still be called extremely dull. The consuming markets were only light buyers of the better grades during the week. The easing off in the New York market caused buyers to hesitate, and this class of buying will probably not become general until the market firms up again.

At the close of the week the market looks strong as, notwithstanding tenders of some 10,000 bbls. of March oil and repeated attempts to force values lower the past two days, the market shows only slight declines. Tenders seemed to be rapidly absorbed; in fact, receivers seemed eager to secure the oil. Also, what little crude oil is selling seems to be readily absorbed even at the present small refining difference. Attempts may be made during the coming week to force the market lower, but if offerings continue to be absorbed as readily as during the past two days, same will probably fail.

COTTON OIL EXPORTS COMPARED.

Exports of cottonseed oil for the month of January, according to advance figures from the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, compared as follows with exports for January of last year, and with January, 1909, which was the last previous big export year: January, 1912, 8,758,387 gals.; January, 1911, 3,330,089 gals.; January, 1909, 8,425,694 gals.

Exports for the seven months since July 1 are similarly reported as follows: Seven months, 1911-12, 31,691,284 gals.; seven months, 1910-11, 13,559,876 gals.; seven months, 1908-9, 30,566,447 gals.

Exports for the season to February 28, 1912, as reported to The National Provisioner, compare with the same reports of the previous big export season, that of 1908-9, by ports of shipment as follows:

	Season 1911-12, to date.	Season 1908-09, to date.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
New York	259,218	269,570
New Orleans	159,336	178,931
Galveston	13,568	29,113
Baltimore	6,221	1,035
Philadelphia	3,663	916
Savannah	58,977	44,442
Newport News	11,860	10,600
Norfolk	25,262	4,700
All other ports	34,205	76,613
Total	572,310	642,193

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Values are Maintained—Underlying Conditions Not Radically Changed—Crude Is Being Sold Sparingly—Consuming Inquiry Is Irregular—Liquidation of Futures Well Absorbed.

The fluctuations from day to day in the oil market during the past week are probably the best indication of the absence of change in fundamental conditions in the oil market. Factors of moment having bearing upon oil prices failed to exert themselves sufficiently or decisively. Price variations in the lard market were also small and within circumscribed limits. The situation at the South presents no special feature, and mills continue reluctant sellers, except at a higher range of quotations. There has been some advance in seed quotations in different localities, but on the whole buyers are not inclined to absorb farmers' offerings freely, owing to the large refining losses and their inability to procure much higher prices for crude oil at this time. A spasmodic demand has been noted from abroad, and it was also claimed that domestic consumers have been moderate buyers at intervals, but the indifferent price movements would seemingly point to a situation where neither the supply nor demand conditions are strained.

Sentiment is mixed with probably a slight preference to the bull side, this latter due to recent developments, it being realized that to date pressure from the large cotton crop has not been felt for a protracted period, and that unless the seed crushed has been underestimated, the refining losses exaggerated, the supplies from this time on are not generally believed to be any more bur-

densome than those of last season. It is not yet assumed that the inquiry from consuming centers in the past has been smaller than claimed, as the exports continue liberal, and for six months of this season more than exceed those of the entire preceding season. Whether the foreign demand will continue is a matter of conjecture, but it is admitted in most all quarters that the quantity shipped from this time to the termination of the oil year will be equally as large as that of last season, and from more optimistic sources it was declared that the shipments will aggregate to the million mark predicted some time ago.

Another factor which has been conducive to bullish enthusiasm is the continued large refining losses noted. In isolated cases these are said to have amounted to about 30 per cent., the average, of course, being much lower, but still in excess of the 8 to 11 per cent. usually anticipated. Some interests maintain that the seed moving at present can be estimated to show an average refining loss of from 12 to 15 per cent., with these authorities claiming that this feature will serve to offset to an important degree the large amount of seed obtained from the big cotton yield. They further point out that allowance will have to be made for the probabilities of exports of 400,000 bbls. more than last year, and a satisfactory trade thus far this season in this country stimulated by the lower levels of oil. Of course, the quantity of seed sold by farmers as compared with last season is the perplexing feature, it being a matter of opinion as to what quantity will be diverted to farms because of the smaller purchases of fertilizer and the

smaller remuneration received from the sales of seed, as compared with the preceding season.

As the season progresses it is likely that the attitude of crude mills in offering oil will aid materially in the forming of conclusions in regard to the seed available to oil mills. If mills continue to show their indisposition to sell at current levels, the assumption will be that the estimates of a 65 per cent. crush are about correct, while on the other hand if the season-end offerings are free, it will probably be claimed that the selling by the farmers was larger than expected, despite the low prices of seed during the early part of the season. In the interim the tendency of lard values is bound to have considerable influence. At present the compound lard trade is not especially active, with consumers taking old contracts freely, but new business appears limited. The sagging tendency of oleostearine prices indicates to some extent the apathetic purchases of compound manufacturers.

The position of the large Western holders in the future market has undergone no essential change recently. The ultimate outcome of the July deal in addition to the above uncertainties will be affected by the prospects of the cotton crop. At this time advices are inconclusive, but a majority would point to a curtailment in area in several of the Eastern States, offset to some extent, by an increased acreage in the Southwest and several of the so-called boll weevil sections. The season in the ground is stated to have been generally satisfactory, particularly so in the Southwestern sections. Reverting to actual speculative developments,

THE W. J. WILCOX

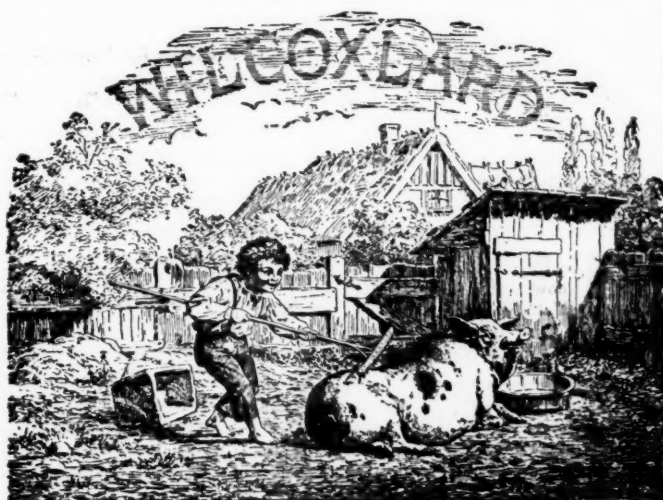
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tenders of more than 10,000 bbls. of March, despite the cheapness of futures as compared with crude, induced considerable liquidation by March longs. Sales were well absorbed, however, and in many instances sellers of the near position again replaced holdings in July and September. Undoubtedly, it is the knowledge of a large speculative long interest in the deferred months, which militates against extreme bullishness, although the resourcefulness of these Western bulls has oftentimes been demonstrated.

Closing prices, Saturday, February 24, 1912.—Spot, \$5.53; February, \$5.54@5.58; March, \$5.55@5.56; April, \$5.60@5.61; May, \$5.65@5.66; June, \$5.69@5.71; July, \$5.76@5.77; August, \$5.84@5.87; September, \$5.88@5.89. Futures closed at 1 decline to 1 advance. Sales were: February, 100, \$5.59; March, 5,000, \$5.56@5.55; April, 100, \$5.60; May, 500, \$5.66@5.65; June, 100, \$5.70; July, 600, \$5.77@5.76; September, 1,100, \$5.88. Total sales, 7,500 bbls. Good off, \$5.25@5.55; off, \$5.25@5.45; winter, \$5.75; summer, \$5.75; prime crude, S. E., \$4.60; prime crude, valley, \$4.60 nom.; prime crude, Texas, \$4.40.

Monday, February 26, 1912.—Spot, \$5.49@5.53; February, \$5.50@5.53; March, \$5.51@5.52; April, \$5.56@5.58; May, \$5.61@5.63; June, \$5.64@5.69; July, \$5.73@5.75; August, \$5.82@5.86; September, \$5.85@5.87. Futures closed at 2 to 5 decline. Sales were: March, 5,700, \$5.54@5.50; April, 600, \$5.59@5.57; May, 4,300, \$5.64@5.61; July, 2,700, \$5.76@5.73; September, 1,000, \$5.86. Total sales, 14,300 bbls. Good off, \$5.30@5.45; off, \$5.20@5.40; winter, \$6@7; summer, \$5.75; prime crude, S. E., \$4.54@4.60; prime crude, valley, \$4.54; prime crude, Texas, \$4.47@4.53.

Tuesday, February 27, 1912.—Spot, \$5.45; March, \$5.49@5.50; April, \$5.56@5.58; May, \$5.61@5.63; June, \$5.65@5.70; July, \$5.73@5.75; August, \$5.83@5.86; September, \$5.86@5.88. Futures closed at 2 decline to 1 advance. Sales were: March, 5,600, \$5.49@5.47; April, 600, \$5.56@5.55; May, 3,300, \$5.62

@5.61; July, 2,000, \$5.74@5.73; September, 1,400, \$5.86. Total sales, 12,900 bbls. Good off, \$5.20@5.43; off, \$5.15@5.40; winter, \$5.80@6.25; summer, \$5.70@6.25; prime crude, S. E., \$4.54; prime crude, valley, \$4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.40.

Wednesday, February 28, 1912.—Spot, \$5.48; March, \$5.49@5.50; April, \$5.55@5.57; May, \$5.61@5.62; June, \$5.67@5.69; July, \$5.73@5.75; August, \$5.83@5.86; September, \$5.86@5.88; October, \$5.70@5.75. Futures closed at 1 decline to 2 advance. Sales were: March, 4,100, \$5.49; April, 1,700, \$5.56; May, 1,600, \$5.61@5.81; June, 100, \$5.68; July, 2,000, \$5.75@5.74; September, 1,000, \$5.87. Total sales, 10,500 bbls. Good off, \$5.35@5.44; off, \$5.30@5.39; winter, \$5.75@6; summer, \$5.60@5.99; prime crude, S. E., \$4.54; prime crude, valley, \$4.60@4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.40.

Thursday, February 29, 1912.—Spot, \$5.45@5.55; March, \$5.52@5.53; April, \$5.56@5.59; May, \$5.63@5.65; June, \$5.67@5.70; July, \$5.75@5.76; August, \$5.84@5.86; September, \$5.87@5.88; October, \$5.70@5.76. Futures closed 3 decline to 3 advance. Sales were: March, 1,800, \$5.50@5.52; April, 300, \$5.58; May, 700, \$5.64@5.65; July, 400, \$5.75@5.76. Total sales, 3,200 bbls. Good off, \$5.35@5.42; off, \$5.30@5.37; winter, \$5.75@6; summer, \$5.65@6; prime crude, S. E., \$4.54@4.60; prime crude, valley, \$4.60@4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.40@4.47.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

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AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to February 21, 1912, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1911.	Same period, 1910-11.
Aarhus, Denmark	—	25	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	73	200
Acajutla, Salvador	—	186	137
Accra, W. Africa	—	100	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	18	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	3,896	772
Algiers, Algeria	—	23	72
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	151	37
Amnapola, Honduras	—	19	5
Amsterdam, Holland	—	480	—
Ancona, Italy	—	2,139	1,182
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	95
Antilla, W. I.	—	50	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	5	—
Antwerp, Belgium	100	4,326	860
Arendal, Norway	—	50	—
Arica, Chile	—	168	228
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	17	10
Auckland, N. Z.	—	700	60
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	4	9
Azua, W. I.	—	244	417
Bahia, Brazil	310	409	104
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	148	48
Barbados, W. I.	—	454	475
Beira, E. Africa	—	80	32
Beirut, Syria	—	24	353
Bergen, Norway	—	910	435
Birkenhead, England	—	100	—
Bordeaux, France	—	1,660	660
Braila, Roumania	—	525	375
Bremen, Germany	—	700	30
Bristol, England	—	50	25
Buenos Aires, Argentina	1,237	8,692	3,932
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	450
Calbarien, Cuba	—	44	14
Cairo, Egypt	92	962	1,660
Cape Town, Africa	—	14	19
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	3
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	10
Carupano, Venezuela	—	—	—
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	145	—
Cavella	—	25	—
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	6	467	424
Ceara, Brazil	—	19	—
Chienfugos, Cuba	—	4,000	1,450
Christiania, Norway	—	14	247
Colon, Panama	33	1,137	1,257
Constantinople, Turkey	—	7,227	11,257

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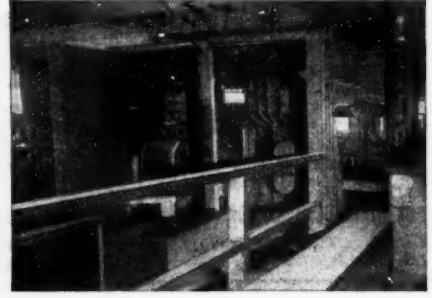
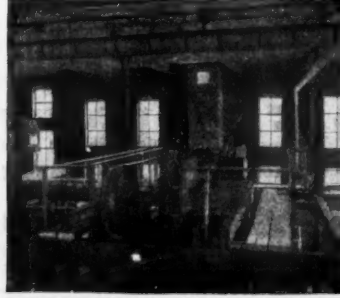
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Constanta, Roumania	—	75	—	Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	400	4	Trieste, Austria	320	320	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	300	6,600	2,130	Ravenna, Italy	—	775	775	Venice, Italy	—	—	500
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	60	56	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	2,080	4,446	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	650	557
Cork, Ireland	—	400	525	Rodosto, A. R.	—	685	150				
Cristobal, Panama	—	315	—	Rosario, A. R.	—	600	19				
Cueta, Colombia	—	3	—	Rotterdam, Holland	517	27,674	17,730	Total	2,434	159,336	23,760
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	77	40	St. Croix, W. I.	—	—	8				
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	1,520	600	St. John, N. F.	—	49	30				
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	157	244	St. Kitts, W. I.	—	106	19	Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,120	—
Demerara, Br. Guiana	108	1,547	1,045	St. Thomas, W. I.	—	20	29	Bremen, Germany	60	405	—
Domineia, W. I.	—	62	—	Salonica, Turkey	—	3,208	2,057	Genoa, Italy	—	50	—
Drontheim, Norway	60	210	850	Sanchez, San Dom.	—	36	—	Hamburg, Germany	—	2,748	—
Dublin, Ireland	—	2,300	1,675	San Domingo, San Dom.	—	364	41	Havana, Cuba	—	95	—
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	52	—	Santiago, Cuba	15	380	681	Rotterdam, Holland	—	8,700	—
Dunkirk, France	—	—	200	Santiago, Chili	66	66	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	450	6,902
Falmouth, W. I.	—	—	7	Santos, Brazil	80	560	114				
Flume, Austria	—	825	200	Savanna, Colombia	—	—	4	Total	60	13,568	6,902
Fredericksburg, Norway	—	70	—	Sekondli, Africa	—	9	—				
Galatz, Roumania	—	4,675	1,975	Smyrna, Turkey	—	1,497	2,905				
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	55	Southampton, England	100	1,170	700				
Genoa, Italy	—	16,620	21,280	Stavanger, Norway	—	25	—	From Galveston.			
Gibraltar, Spain	—	100	244	Stettin, Germany	—	805	—	Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,700	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	4,174	2,901	Stockholm, Sweden	—	325	500	Bremerhaven, Germany	30	150	—
Gonaives, Haiti	—	—	3	Surlingham, Dutch Guiana	—	908	19	Constanta, Roumania	—	50	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,523	1,050	Sydney, Australia	—	321	43	Constantinople, Turkey	—	650	—
Grand Papo	—	76	—	Syracuse, Sicily	—	—	15	Hamburg, Germany	—	2,166	935
Grenada, W. I.	—	60	7	Tampico, Mexico	—	21	—	Liverpool, England	—	150	100
Guadeloupe, W. I.	212	1,238	1,751	Tangier, Morocco	—	6	—	London, England	—	255	—
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	21	Tonsberg, Norway	—	150	—	Malta, Island of	—	175	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	9	Treblzonde, Armenia	—	20	66	Rotterdam, Holland	—	955	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,326	1,870	Trieste, Austria	—	13,069	3,725	Total	30	6,251	1,035
Havana, Cuba	—	331	2,019	Trinidad, Island of	—	227	269				
Havre, France	600	7,952	2,495	Tripoli, Tripoli	—	10	50	From Newport News.			
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	53	Tunaco, Colombia	—	88	—	Hamburg, Germany	1,050	4,195	600
Horsens, Denmark	—	25	—	Tunis, Algeria	—	—	537	Liverpool, England	—	1,300	100
Hull, England	—	585	—	Valetta, Maltese Island	—	175	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,365	100
Iquique, Chile	—	94	260	Valparaiso, Chile	31	4,327	3,256	Total	1,050	11,860	800
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	26	Varna, Bulgaria	—	—	67				
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	11	Venice, Italy	—	20,194	14,640	From Norfolk.			
Kingston, W. I.	673	2,964	1,684	Vera Cruz, Mexico	30	193	375	Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,500	250
Kobe, Japan	—	—	6	Wellington, N. Z.	—	165	54	Hamburg, Germany	—	1,389	—
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	135	—	Yokohama, Japan	—	16	23	Liverpool, England	—	6,460	250
Kustendji, Roumania	—	2,875	1,800	Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	47	—	London, England	—	5,138	300
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	16	8	Total	8,388	259,218	171,268	Rotterdam, Holland	—	9,475	600
La Libertad, Salvador	—	4	—					Total	—	25,262	1,400
La Plata, A. R.	—	—	19	From New Orleans.				From All Other Ports.			
Leghorn, Italy	630	4,848	6,340	Antwerp, Belgium	—	8,885	650	Canada	—	120	5,599
Leipzig, Germany	—	38	—	Belfast, Ireland	—	280	125	Liverpool, England	—	2,419	—
Leith, Scotland	—	50	25	Bremen, Germany	—	610	410	Mexico (including overland)	1,336	31,676	31,425
Limo, C. R.	—	17	271	Bristol, England	—	50	—	Total	1,336	34,205	37,024
Liverpool, England	108	27,496	7,102	Christiana, Norway	—	4,660	8,605				
London, England	285	5,854	4,297	Colon, Panama	—	—	62				
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	—	54	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	925	700				
Macoris, S. D.	—	501	849	Dunkirk, France	—	—	200				
Malmo, Sweden	50	350	50	Genoa, Italy	—	324	155				
Malta, Island of	—	1,790	2,130	Gothenberg, Sweden	700	2,325	800				
Manchester, England	300	4,573	3,073	Hamburg, Germany	519	17,421	2,595				
Manila, P. I.	—	9	—	Havana, Cuba	75	1,039	122				
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	—	Havre, France	—	2,680	480				
Marseilles, France	1,530	15,554	8,417	Hull, England	—	—	50				
Martinique, W. I.	350	2,697	2,350	Liverpool, England	—	17,475	500				
Massawa, Arabia	—	—	19	London, England	700	13,396	2,075				
Matanzas, W. I.	—	53	71	Manchester, England	—	2,071	1,100				
Mauritius, W. I.	—	—	10	Marseilles, France	—	3,075	350				
Mebourne, Australia	—	167	75	Port Limon, C. R.	—	60	—				
Mersina, Turkey	—	71	—	Progreso, Mexico	120	335	33				
Monrovia, Africa	9	9	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	82,131	2,040				
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	52	58	Stavanger, Norway	—	545	1,620				
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	—	142	Tampico, Mexico	—	330	300				
Montevideo, Uruguay	260	3,140	2,910								
Naples, Italy	200	3,848	3,845								
Newcastle, England	—	150	25								
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	19	9								
Nipe, Cuba	—	—	10								
Norrkoping, Sweden	—	60	—								
Oran, Algeria	47	1,482	264								
Panama, Panama	—	—	3								
Panderma, Asia	—	250	—								
Para, Brazil	—	38	—								
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	3								
Patras, Greece	—	325	—								
Pernambuco, Brazil	19	19	—								
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	—	97								
Piraeus, Greece	—	30	75								
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	55	67								
Port au Prince, W. I.	4	280	149								
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	40	19								
Port Limon, C. R.	—	222	316								
Port Maria, W. I.	—	—	18								
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	—	60								
Port Said, Egypt	—	303	300								
Porto Cortez, Honduras	—	7	—								
Preston, England	—	25	—								
Progreso, Mexico	—	—	68								
Puerto Mexico	—	8	—								
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	621	242								

**SCIENTIFIC
OIL MILL
MACHINERY**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
THE BAUER BROS. CO. FORMERLY
THE FOOS MFG. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1878
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Packers Find Motor Drive Pays



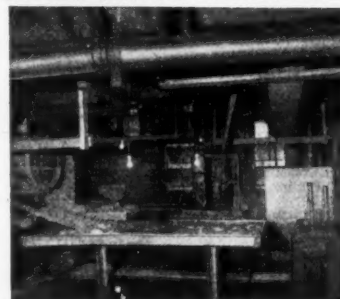
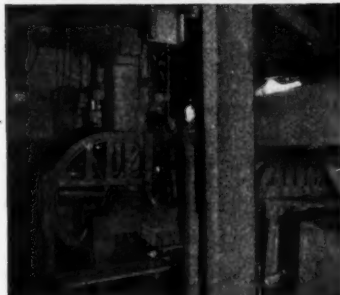
Durable and Dependable

These illustrations show the use of electricity in the hog house of a well known Chicago packing company. In succession are shown the electrically driven wheel and sticking pen, hog conveyor, hog scraper motor drive with motor enclosed in box, fat back skinner, belly roller, head splitter and jaw breaker, and the casing machine.

The large packers at Chicago are extensively using General Electric Company motors to drive packing house and refrigerating machinery. They find these motors stand steam, water and acid fumes, and are always dependable in operation.

Local Offices:

Atlanta, Ga.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.	Chicago, Ill.
Birmingham, Ala.	Cincinnati, O.
Boise, Idaho.	Cleveland, O.
Boston, Mass.	Columbus, O.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Denver, Colo.
Butte, Mont.	Detroit, Mich. (Off. of Sol'g Agt.)
Charleston, W. Va.	Erie, Pa.
Charlotte, N. C.	



Sanitary and Economical

The absence of flying dirt from line shafting and the saving in belt maintenance are important items.

Power is consumed only when production is going on—and it is used in proportion to the salable product produced.

Our experts on packing house motor drive will be glad to lay out a drive suitable for your plant, and continue personally in touch with you until it is completed and in satisfactory operation.

Local Offices:

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Kansas City, Mo.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Portland, Ore.
Macon, Ga.	Richmond, Va.
Memphis, Tenn.	Rochester, N. Y.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Nashville, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New Haven, Conn.	St. Louis, Mo.
New Orleans, La.	Seattle, Wash.
New York, N. Y.	Spokane, Wash.
	Syracuse, N. Y.

General Electric Company

Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World

Principal Office: Schenectady, N. Y.

Sales Offices in all large Cities

3367

HIDES AND SKINS

DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The demand is not active, but there is some trading being effected every day, and packers are not weakening any in their prices. The packers are rather closely sold up on most selections, and are consequently not pressing stocks on the market, figuring that they will be able to sell out the poor season hides now being taken off more readily than has been the case in previous years. Native steers are quiet but steady, with no recent sales of account noted. The packers are not weakening any on January salting, which they are still holding at 15½¢, but they are finding a slow demand for February salting, which they offer at 15½¢. Texas steers are a very strong feature of the present market, and a recent sale of 2,000 March salting ahead, previously reported at 15¢. for heavies, also included lights at 14¾¢, and extremes at 14¢. The market is fully quotable at these rates, and packers talking higher. One packer is asking 15½¢. for late February and early March heavy Texas at Southern points, and the other packers are not willing to offer ahead until they have more on hand. Butt brands continue in good inquiry, and to some tanners who can use these February butt brands look cheaper at 14½¢. than February native steers even at 15½¢. A few late February butt brands unsold are offered at 14½¢, but March salting is quoted at 14¾¢@14½¢, with some late sales reported made by one packer at 14½¢, as was previously noted. Colorados are quoted at 14@14½¢. for February-March salting, with one packer recently reported selling at 14¢, but most late sales at 14½¢. A few late February Colorados are offered 14½¢. Branded cows are strong at 14¢, and some packers still refuse to sell March ahead at this. Native cows of January-February salting have been in somewhat lessened demand of late, possibly on account of the slightly weaker market on country hides, but some business has been done, and one packer sold 2,000 January heavy cows at 14½¢, and a packer sold 3,000 late February and early March light cows at 14½¢. January light cows last sold at 14½¢. Native bulls are offered at 13¢. for January, and 12¾¢. for February salting, with no sales made. Branded bulls rule at 10¾¢@11¢, with offerings of January-February salting together at 11¢.

Later.—Market quiet. Prices firm. Tanners continue to hold off on January or February native steers at present prices, and also on heavy and light native cows, but one packer sold about 3,000 December native steers at 15½¢ or 15¾¢; exact price not confirmed. Good inquiry for branded hides ahead, but packers are indifferent sellers of these.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Hides continue to be offered more freely, and these freer offerings are having their effect on the market and the general tone continues easy. Any buffs or heavy cows bringing 13¢. now will have to contain a good percentage of desirable hides, as current receipts are now readily obtainable at 12¾¢. for prompt shipment. Northwestern 45-lb. and up cows are freely offered

at 12¾¢. Chicago freight, with buyers not bidding over 12½¢. for these, and one car of 25-lb. and up cows was secured at 12½¢. selected Chicago freight. Some good-sized quantities of Northwestern hides are now beginning to be released that were previously tied up owing to severe cold weather. Southwestern hides are still offered at 11½¢. flat f. o. b. Missouri river. Buffs continue easy, and are quotable at 12¾¢@13¢, but the outside price is not obtainable now unless for lots containing a good percentage of desirable back salting lots. Last sales of current receipts were at 12¾¢, and more are offered for prompt shipment at this price, with some tanners talking lower and only inclined to make bids of 12½¢. Heavy cows continue in the same position with buffs and quoted 12¾¢@13¢, according to lots. Some lots are offered at 13¢. that run a good percentage of fall hides. Extremes are quiet at 13¾¢@14¢, with last sales of current receipts at 13¾¢. and most buyers talking 13½¢. for more, owing to the poor quality of present receipts. There is a good demand for choice extremes, but there are few of these now and buyers willing to pay 14¢. demand a larger percentage of good quality stock than was the case a week ago. Heavy steers are unchanged. One car containing no fall hides sold at 13¢, which is the market for late receipts, and back salting stock, of which there are still some, held 13½¢. Branded hides are closely picked up, and are bringing 12¢. flat for good average runs.

CALFSKINS.—The prospective increase in the receipts of the new crop of skins soon is affecting the market somewhat on present collections, which are poor, and regular Chicago cities on hand are now quoted at 17¾¢@18¢, although the best collections are sold up to March 1, and could probably not be bought ahead at under 18½¢. Packer skins last sold at 18½¢, and packers talk firm at that price for more. Outside cities sell at 17¾¢. for regular lots, and up to 18¢. for any choice stock. Countries range from 16½¢@17½¢, as to lots. Kips are steady at 14@15¢, and light calf is unchanged at \$1.10 @1.25, and deacons 20¢. less.

SHEEPSKINS.—More trading is again reported in the packer market, and prices on extra heavy choice 12-lb. and up sheep have stiffened, with good-sized sales reported up to \$1.75, and several cars of lighter average sheep and lambs at \$1.57½. Outside city packers are selling up to \$1.45@1.50, and some held higher. Countries still range at \$1@1.30.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues firm. The 800 Orinocos recently reported received were sold previous to arrival, and there is nothing left on hand here except 500 Central Americans and some fresh receipts, which include about 1,000 Central Americans, etc., per the S. S. "Siberia," and about 2,300 Bogotas, etc., per the S. S. "Brotava," of which 570 of the latter cargo are for reshipment to Bremen. Some little lots of coast Mexicans are selling at 19½¢. Buenos Ayres are quoted nominally around 23¢, and although the season is starting in on these, offerings as yet are very limited, and it is reported that conditions in Buenos Ayres have not been thoroughly straightened out since the late strike. Some small

sales are reported of Buenos Ayres, presumably around 22½¢@23¢.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate market continues strong. One cable states that 4,000 Sansinena frigorifico steers sold to England on the basis of 16½¢ c. i. f. here including commissions, and 2,000 Sansinena cows at 15½¢. to America. Another cable gives the same price on cows, but states that the steers brought 16¾¢, and that both the steers and cows went to Europe. Some business is noted in Matadero hides at various prices, according to the quality of different lots, at prices ranging from 12¾¢@13½¢. for mixed steers and cows. Antwerp advices state that a sale was made there of 10,000 Liebig Colon saladero steers of middle of March salting to America at fall prices.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—It is now reported that another packer has sold his branded hides, amounting to two or three cars, at the unchanged price of 13¾¢. No business is noted in native steers, which continue to be held nominally at 15½¢. for February salting, and outside of the late purchases by large buyers of branded stock the market here has ruled quiet.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues to show a weak tone, and trading is quiet. One little lot of about 300 late salting all stuck throat bulls was sold by a small Pennsylvania packer at 12½¢, and this is the only transaction noted recently. An Ohio dealer is offering two cars of late receipt cows or 50 lbs. and up or 55 lbs. and up at 12¾¢. selected for prompt shipment, and a buyer has not as yet been found here for these, although most Ohio and other Middle West dealers are not willing to offer under 13¢. A car of Ohio buffs is also offered at 12½¢. selected. Some buyers are entertaining 12½¢. views on buffs and heavy cows, but as yet there have not been many sales of these at 12¾¢. A car of Indiana heavy bulls, 60 lbs. and up and including fall hides, is offered here at 11¢. selected, and an Ohio dealer is also offering a car of bulls of similar description at 11¢. Last sales of small lots of New York State hides with heavy bulls out were at 12½¢. flat, with buyers now talking 12¢. flat for more, and car lots are quoted at 12¼¢@12½¢. flat, as to average weight, etc.

CALFSKINS.—It is not reported that there will be any change made in prices to New York butchers on city green skins. The market on salted skins is quiet, but this is due largely to the fact that offerings are very limited. New York cities rule at \$1.60, \$2.05 and \$2.40, outside cities at \$1.45, \$1.95 and \$2.20, and countries at \$1.40, \$1.90 and \$2.20.

European.

One cable on Thursday's Paris auction gives the following advances as compared with a month ago: Heavy steers up 2 per cent., medium steers up 4 per cent., all weight cows up 4 per cent., and all weight bulls up 2 per cent. Trade with American tanners in calfskins is restricted, owing to the extremely higher prices asked in offerings. Some sales are reported of poorer quality skins at relatively higher prices than formerly ruled, but on the whole there is little selling. Some recent offerings of German Polish calf at 23¢. remain unsold, as buyers

(Continued on page 34.)

When you buy the **PURITAN BRAND** of PARCHMENT, you get the genuine Vegetable Parchment and that's the paper you want.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS

THE WEST CARROLLTON PARCHMENT CO.

Dayton, Ohio

Chicago Section

Thank heavens! We could not lose the Hawley \$40,000,000. Guess the reason?

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending February 24, 1912, averaged 9.21 cents per pound.

Dr. Wiley opposes an oleomargarine tax. So do all sensible women. Accent on the "women," of course; not on the "all."

Who was the disrespectful person who suggested applying Teddy's brand-new judicial recall plan to the Ten Commandments?

Mr. Morgan's hundred million dollar art collection may find its final resting place at the Stock Yards art galleries. It may.

There is one vote T. R. won't get since his Columbus speech, and that's the baseball umpire vote. Recall of decisions, indeed!

This Chicago garbage tangle is becoming more tangled every day. We take it that there is other than garbage grease in the deal.

White enamel floors on the beef killing beds at the Swift St. Joseph plant are the latest. This is style coupled with perfect sanitation.

We always have maintained that Chicago is the ideal summer resort. Little things like the present weather conditions never can disturb a Chicagoan.

Why is the government's case against the packers like a porous plaster? Because they've made it stick. No, you dummy, because it's full of holes!

The Central Livestock Commission Company is a new Yards corporation, with Earl L. Thompson, Thomas G. Cavanaugh and Alexander B. Shaw as incorporators.

"Gimme a packinghouse, mister, please," plead Selma, Ala., Little Rock, Ark., and many other cities in the South. Little Rock gets hers already, Ben Weil, of Evansville, Ind., being the "mister" in this case.

Another expert has discovered an Italian bug which will help to cut the beef trust's prices by eating the alfalfa weevil. We always suspected that certain experts were buggy. But why go to Italy for them?

The traders on the Board of Trade listened to some interesting remarks made by the French Ambassador to the United States on the occasion of the Washington's Birthday celebration on the trade floor last week.

Pyramidal Chicago is a foregone conclusion now. Annexation is becoming universal. If not an invitation, this may serve as a warning to the surrounding villages, like New York and Hoboken, to get in on the ground floor.

Horse meat as a cure for consumptives has quite a following among physicians in gay Paree. This is making a virtue of necessity. We are persuaded that good, clean, government-inspected American beef will do at least as much.

The Men's Club of Morris & Company held its annual minstrel performance at Music Hall on February 16 and 17, and played to big audiences. A very handsome souvenir programme was issued and the club profited largely by the enterprise.

Strangers and unprejudiced people would

think a livestock and by-products exposition was going on in Chicago. To these we may explain it is merely an exposing of up-to-date packinghouse business methods, and that it is not held in the Stock Yards, but in a stuffy court room.

What d'ye think of that? Two farmers of the butter State of Iowa recently brought several pounds of butter to town, and in exchange took home oleomargarine. Same poundage, and some surplus cash, which probably escaped the blind pig's eye.

The high cost of living is easily explained by the cost of high living. A square meal in Chicago, including meats, can be had for fifteen cents or less. And then again, you can get a meal here that costs fifteen dollars, not counting the tip. Depends on the place you patronize.

The Central Manufacturing District is to have a new bank and club building, facing on 35th street. Messrs. J. A. Spoor, Arthur G. Leonard and Edward Morris are among the organizers. The stockholders are representatives of practically all of the 200 firms now doing business in the district.

Scarcely had Sir Baden and the Boy Scouts left the yards when the 42 Australian kangaroos hopped through. The most awe-inspiring view they had, however, was the British consul-general's officiality. Druggists along the loop report a rush for neck-sprain lotions, which is one consolation for Chicago's pride, nevertheless.

Would a grocer run his business on the dry goods system? Or the shoemaker operate his on the principle governing Panama Canal traffic? Then why do they suspect the similarity seen in the packers' systems? No one system can be successfully applied to all trades alike. No one would attempt to feed a cow on a pig's ration—that is, no one but a government trust buster!

An explosion of unknown origin destroyed a three-story brick building of the Hine Bros. Company at Ashland avenue and the "Creek." The building was used for grease rendering and fertilizer manufacturing. The explosion took place early Wednesday, while the night crew was still at work. George Callaghan, the engineer, was blown through a window, but escaped with a few bruises.

A copy of a resolution attacking the federal tax of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine, adopted by the Chicago Woman's Aid Society, has been sent to Sam. M. Fitch, internal revenue collector. His support for the bill pending in Congress to set aside this tax is urged by the women, and this is what our ladies have to say: "Oleomargarine is made under government supervision, and in nearly all cases is made of wholesome ingredients." The ingredients of government-inspected oleomargarine are wholesome in ALL cases, ladies.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 29.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼@10½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10¾@10½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10¼@10½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¼@10½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11@11½¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave.,

12¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11¼¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10½¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½¢. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 6¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 6¾¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7@7½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 6¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 6¾¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 9¼¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 9¼¢.

HIDES AND SKINS.

(Continued from page 33.)

regard this price as prohibitory, as is also an offering of 25,000 salted untrimmed Swedish calf of 5½@7½ lbs. at 23½¢. 12,000 salted Courland calf, with heads and short shanks off, 6@7 lbs., are offered at 23¢ for March shipment, but are not taken, although some full trimmed Courlands of similar weight were recently reported sold here at 25¢ c. i. f., with 5 per cent. shrinkage.

HORSE HIDES.—The market shows little change. Several lots of outside city renderers' hides have sold here at \$4.20, and some up to \$4.25. Countries are secured down to \$4 for little lots of five hides or so, but for lots of 25 hides or more \$4.10 is obtained. Some sales of mixed countries and cities have been made at \$4.15. Fronts range from \$3.15@3.20. One lot of fronts sold at \$3.17½, but most lots bring \$3.20. Some dealers have been trying to get \$3.25 for fronts, but \$3.20 is reported the top price paid for regular stock. Butts range from \$1.27½@1.30, and several sales are reported made at \$1.30.

Boston.

Butts weaker and quotable at 12¼@13¢, with some offered at 12¾¢. and not taken, as most buyers only bid 12½¢. Extremes are also easy at around 14¢. Southerns are easy but unchanged at 11¼¢. for far South, and 11½@11¾¢. for middle and northern South points as to lots.

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Designers of Packing Plants
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Specialties: Packing Plants Cold Storage,
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Packinghouse Engineers

Consult us if you are contemplating the construction or remodeling of a packinghouse or abattoir.

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Packing House and Cotton Seed Products
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Members Chicago Board of Trade, American Meat Packers' Association, Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers & National Fertilizer Association.

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Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Supreme Brand Boiled Hams. The Ham with a Supreme Flavor When Ordering Specify this Brand. It's Always Safe to Say "Supreme"

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CHICAGO KANSAS CITY

E. ST. LOUIS

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WHY SELL YOUR TANKAGE and BONE UNGROUND?

GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS

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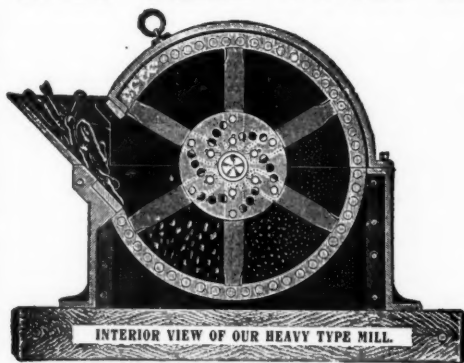
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Also Grinds Shells, Cracklings, Etc., for Poultry Food

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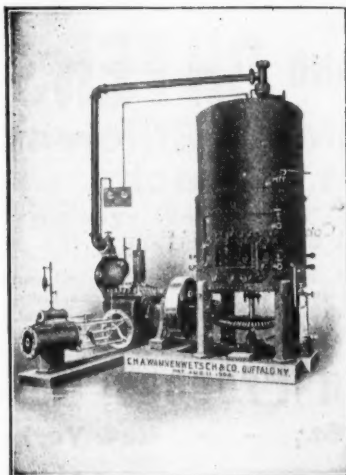


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APPARATUS

MANUFACTURED BY

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INVENTORS AND SOLE OWNERS

DESIGNING AND CONSULTING
ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 19	28,083	2,184	62,447	28,324
Tuesday, Feb. 20	4,193	2,199	27,074	14,425
Wednesday, Feb. 21	11,268	1,719	30,018	14,008
Thursday, Feb. 22	5,394	1,573	26,977	13,644
Friday, Feb. 23	2,265	528	28,480	12,425
Saturday, Feb. 24	495	30	21,177	1,759

Total last week	51,698	8,235	199,173	84,585
Previous week	55,000	9,338	201,392	102,131
Cor. week, 1911	58,256	7,366	164,271	95,121
Cor. week, 1910	56,850	6,534	116,929	51,134

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 19	6,591	146	19,293
Tuesday, Feb. 20	3,018	180	8,241
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1,558	3	3,590
Thursday, Feb. 22	6,947	195	12,820
Friday, Feb. 23	3,361	146	9,322
Saturday, Feb. 24	353		12,040

Total last week	22,338	670	65,576
Previous week	23,659	757	63,868
Cor. week, 1911	26,327	426	45,374
Cor. week, 1910	23,418	393	43,573

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Feb. 24, 1912	167,049	606,279	324,283
Same period, 1911	166,105	536,133	303,596

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Feb. 24, 1912	554,000
Previous week	654,000
Year ago	480,000
Two years ago	377,000
Total year to date	5,138,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Feb. 24, 1912	124,400	430,100	109,900
Week ago	136,000	549,700	219,700
Year ago	142,500	577,600	197,500
Two years ago	146,500	304,500	129,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Feb. 24, 1912:	
Armour & Co.	31,500
Swift & Co.	26,700
S. & S. Co.	20,100
Morris & Co.	8,500
Anglo-American	7,400
Boyd-Lunham	4,500
Hammond Co.	8,300
Western P. Co.	6,200
Boore & Co.	1,400
Roberts & Oake	3,600
Miller & Hart	2,900
Independent P. Co.	5,200
Brennan P. Co.	2,700
Others	1,740

Totals	147,400
Previous week	148,400
1911	124,500
1910	79,900
Total year to date	1,260,800
Same period last year	955,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$6.60	\$6.22	\$4.65	\$6.65
Previous week	6.60	6.16	4.10	6.10
Cor. week, 1911	6.15	7.26	4.25	6.10
Cor. week, 1910	6.40	9.49	7.65	8.85
Cor. week, 1909	5.95	9.37	5.05	7.50

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers	\$7.40@8.75
Fair to good heaves	6.15@7.40
Common to fair heaves	4.00@6.15
Inferior killers	4.00@5.00
Fair to fancy yearlings	6.50@8.00
Good to choice cows	4.40@6.10
Canner bulls	2.50@3.00
Common to good calves	4.50@6.50
Good to choice vealers	6.50@7.50
Heavy calves	4.25@5.25
Feeding calves	4.45@6.00
Stockers	3.25@5.25
Common to choice feeders	5.00@6.25

Medium to good beef cows	3.50@4.50
Common to good cutters	3.00@3.50
Inferior to good canners	2.75@2.90
Fair to choice heifers	4.25@6.50
Butcher bulls	4.85@6.25
Bologna bulls	4.00@4.50

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.	\$6.40@6.50
Choice butchers, 200 to 240 lbs.	6.35@6.50
Fair to good butchers	6.30@6.45
Fair to good heavy packing	6.25@6.40
Light mixed, 180 lbs. and up	6.25@6.42½
Choice to light, 160 to 190 lbs.	6.35@6.45
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.	5.60@6.10
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under	4.50@5.50
Boars, according to weight	2.50@3.50
*Stags, 300 lbs. and over	6.30@6.60

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs	\$5.50@6.90
Fed lambs	5.25@7.15
Cull lambs	4.00@5.00
Native yearlings	4.90@5.75
Native ewes	3.00@4.30
Native wethers	4.00@4.60
Fed wethers	3.75@4.90
Fed yearlings	3.90@4.35
Breeding ewes	4.75@5.75
Colorado fed lambs	3.00@3.75
	6.50@7.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$15.40	\$15.40	\$15.10	\$15.15
July	15.70	15.70	15.40	15.42½
September	15.70	15.50	15.60	15.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.02½	9.05	9.00	9.00
July	9.17½	9.20	9.15	9.15
September	9.35	9.37½	9.32½	9.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.55	8.55	8.50	8.50
July	8.57½	8.57½	8.55	8.55
September	8.70	8.72½	8.67½	8.67½

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	15.20	15.30	15.20	15.25
July	15.55	15.60	15.50	15.55
September	15.85	15.85	15.70	15.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.05	9.07½	9.02½	9.07½
July	9.22½	9.25	9.20	9.25
September	9.37½	9.42½	9.37½	9.42½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.52½	8.55	8.50	8.55
July	8.62½	8.62½	8.57½	8.60
September	8.72½	8.75	8.70	8.75

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	15.37½	15.47½	15.30	15.35
July	15.65	15.77½	15.65	15.67½
September	15.90	15.97½	15.85	15.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.12½	9.22½	9.12½	9.17½
July	9.35	9.37½	9.30	9.35
September	9.50	9.55	9.47½	9.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.60	8.67½	8.60	8.60
July	8.65	8.70	8.65	8.65
September	8.85	8.85	8.77½	8.77½

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	15.25	15.42½	15.25	15.35
July	15.55	15.72½	15.55	15.62½
September	15.80	15.92½	15.80	15.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.15	9.25	9.15	9.22½
July	9.32½	9.42½	9.32½	9.37½
September	9.50	9.60	9.50	9.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.55	8.62½	8.55	8.55
July	8.62½	8.67½	8.60	8.62½
September	8.85	8.75	8.77½	8.77½

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	9.15	9.25	9.15	9.22
July	9.32	9.42	9.32	9.37
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.57	8.62	8.55	8.55
July	8.62	8.67	8.62	8.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	15.25	15.42	15.25	15.35
July	15.55	15.72	15.55	15.62

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	15.32½	15.50	15.32½	15.45
July	15.65	15.77½	15.65	15.72½
September	15.97½	16.02½	15.97½	16.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.27½	9.35	9.27½	9.30
July	9.42½	9.50	9.46½	9.47½
September	9.57½	9.67½	9.57½	9.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.62½	8.62½	8.60	8.62½
July	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.70
September	8.80	8.87½	8.80	8.87½

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast	20	@24
Native Sirloin Steaks	16	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks	25	@35
Native Pot Roasts	12½	@15
Rib Roasts from light cattle	12½	@15
Beef Stew	10	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	12½	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native	14	@14
Corned Ribs	8	@8
Corned Flanks	12½	@15
Round Steaks	16	@20
Round Roasts	12½	@16
Shoulder Steaks	10	@12½
Shoulder Roasts	10	@12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	10	@10
Rollad Roast	12½	@14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	14	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy	10	@12½
Legs, fancy	16	@20
Stew	10	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	14	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	20	@25
Chops, Frenched, each	12½	@12½

Mutton.

Legs	12½	@12½
Stew	6	@6
Shoulders	10	@10
Hind Quarters	10	@10
Fore Quarters	8	@8
Rib and Loin Chops	14	@14
Shoulder Chops	12½	@12½

Pork.

Pork Loins	12½	@12½
Pork Chops	12½	@12½
Pork Shoulders	11	@11
Pork Tenders	30	@30
Pork Butts	12½	@12½
Spare Ribs	12½	@12½
Hocks	10	@10
Pigs' Heads	8	@8
Leaf lard	12½	@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters	16	@18
Fore Quarters	12	@14
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	12½	@15
Shoulders	14	@16
Cutlets	25	@28
Rib and Loin Chops	16	@20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	5	@5
Tallow	4½	@4½
Bones, per cwt.	1.10	@1.10
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	17	@17
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)	65	@65
Klips	13	@13

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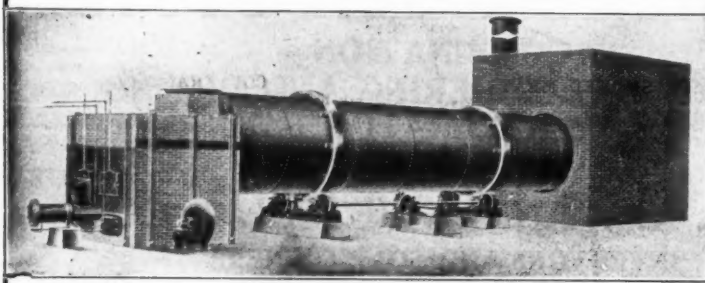
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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York



CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers.....	12 @ 12½
Native steers, medium.....	10 @ 10½
Heifers, good.....	10 @ 10½
Cows.....	8 @ 8½
Hind Quarters, choice.....	15½ @ 15½
Fore Quarters, choice.....	9 @ 9

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks.....	6½ @ 7
Steer Chucks.....	8 @ 8½
Boneless Chucks.....	8½ @ 8½
Medium Plates.....	6½ @ 6½
Steer Plates.....	7 @ 7
Cow Rounds.....	8½ @ 8½
Steer Rounds.....	9½ @ 10
Cow Loins.....	10 @ 13½
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	10½ @ 11½
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	28 @ 28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	26 @ 26
Strip Loins.....	8½ @ 8½
Sirloin Butts.....	11½ @ 11½
Shoulder Clods.....	8½ @ 8½
Rolls.....	10½ @ 11
Rump Butts.....	8½ @ 11½
Trimblings.....	6 @ 6
Shank.....	5 @ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	8 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	12 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Light.....	15½ @ 15½
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	19 @ 19
Loin Ends, steer, native.....	14½ @ 14½
Loin Ends, cow.....	11½ @ 11½
Hanging Tenderloins.....	9 @ 9
Flank Steak.....	11 @ 11
Hind Shanks.....	4½ @ 4½

Beef Offal.

Brains, each.....	6½ @ 6½
Hearts.....	5 @ 5
Tongues.....	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads.....	20 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.....	6½ @ 7
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	5½ @ 5½
Brains.....	6½ @ 6½
Kidneys, each.....	4½ @ 6½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	8½ @ 8½
Light Carcass.....	9 @ 9
Good Carcass.....	13 @ 13
Good Saddles.....	14 @ 14
Medium Racks.....	9½ @ 9½
Good Racks.....	10 @ 10

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	6½ @ 6½
Sweetbreads.....	40 @ 45
Plucks.....	45 @ 50
Heads, each.....	20 @ 20

Lambs.

Medium Caul.....	9 @ 9
Good Caul.....	10 @ 10
Round Dressed Lambs.....	11 @ 11
Saddles, Caul.....	11½ @ 11½
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	9½ @ 9½
Caul Lamb Racks.....	8½ @ 8½
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	13 @ 13
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	8 @ 8
Lamb Tongues, each.....	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	2 @ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	7½ @ 8
Good Sheep.....	11 @ 11
Medium Saddles.....	9 @ 9
Good Saddles.....	11 @ 11
Good Racks.....	5½ @ 5½
Medium Racks.....	5 @ 5
Mutton Legs.....	10 @ 10
Mutton Loins.....	10 @ 10
Mutton Stew.....	4 @ 4
Sheep Tongues, each.....	2½ @ 2½
Sheep Heads, each.....	7 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	9½ @ 9½
Pork Loins.....	11 @ 11
Leaf Lard.....	9½ @ 9½
Tenderloins.....	25 @ 25
Spare Ribs.....	8½ @ 8½
Butts.....	10 @ 10
Hocks.....	7 @ 7
Trimblings.....	6½ @ 6½
Extra Lean Trimblings.....	7½ @ 7½
Tails.....	6½ @ 6½
Snouts.....	3½ @ 3½
Pigs' Feet.....	5 @ 5
Pigs' Heads.....	5 @ 5
Blade Bones.....	7 @ 7
Blade Meat.....	8½ @ 8½
Cheek Meat.....	9½ @ 9½
Hog livers, per lb.....	3 @ 3
Neck Bones.....	2½ @ 2½
Skinless Shoulders.....	9 @ 9
Pork Hearts.....	4½ @ 4½
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	3½ @ 3½
Pork Tongues.....	10 @ 10½
Slop Bones.....	6 @ 6
Tail Bones.....	6½ @ 6½
Brains.....	6 @ 6
Backfat.....	8½ @ 8½
Hams.....	12½ @ 12½
Calas.....	9½ @ 9½
Bellies.....	11½ @ 11½
Shoulders.....	9 @ 9

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	8 @ 8
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	8 @ 8

Choice Bologna.....	9 @ 9
Viennas.....	10 @ 10
Frankfurters.....	10 @ 10
Bood, Liver and Headcheese.....	8½ @ 8½
Tongue.....	12 @ 12
Mince Sausage.....	11 @ 11
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine.....	14 @ 14
New England Sausage.....	14 @ 14
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	14 @ 14
Special Compressed Ham.....	14 @ 14
Berliner Sausage.....	14 @ 14
Boneless Butts in casings.....	18½ @ 18½
Oxford Butts in casings.....	18½ @ 18½
Polish Sausage.....	10 @ 10
Garlic Sausage.....	10 @ 10
Country Smoked Sausage.....	11 @ 11
Farm Sausage.....	14 @ 14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	9½ @ 9½
Pork Sausage, short link.....	10 @ 10
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	8 @ 8
Hams, Bologna.....	13 @ 13

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry.....	22 @ 22
German Salami, Medium Dry.....	19 @ 19
Italian Salami.....	24 @ 24
Holsteiner.....	13½ @ 13½
Mettwurst, New.....	— @ —
Farmer.....	16½ @ 16½
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.....	18 @ 18

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50.....	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20.....	4.50
Bologna, 1-50.....	4.50
Bologna, 2-20.....	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50.....	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20.....	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$9.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.90
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	3.40
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	12.50
14 lbs., ½ doz. to case.....	20.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	6.25
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box.....	11.50
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box.....	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@ 19.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 12.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef.....	— @ —
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	— @ —
Rump Butts.....	@ 12.50
Mess Pork, new.....	@ 16.25
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 16.75
Family Back Pork.....	@ 17.75
Bean Pork.....	@ 13.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@ 11½
Pure lard.....	@ 10½
Lard, substitutes, tes.....	@ 8
Lard, compound.....	@ 7½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 48
Barrels, ¼ c. over tierces; half barrels, ½ c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼ to 1 c. over tierces.....	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	15½ @ 19½
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼ c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	@ 9½
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@ 9½
Flat Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@ 9½
Regular Plates.....	@ 7½
Short Cuts.....	— @ —
Butts.....	@ 6½
Bacon meats, ¼ c. to 1 c. more.....	— @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 13½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@ 13½
Skinless Hams.....	@ 14½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.....	@ 9
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.....	@ 9
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	@ 10½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 19
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	@ 13
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	@ 13½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.....	@ 18
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 20
Dried Beef Insides.....	@ 20
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 19
Dried Beef Outsoles.....	@ 17
Regular Balled Hams.....	@ 20
Smoked Balled Hams.....	@ 21
Rolls.....	@ 14½
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 22
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@ 14½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@ 15
Export Rounds.....	@ 21
Middles, per set.....	@ 70
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 15
Beef weasands.....	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 28
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 35
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 70
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, export.....	— @ —
Hog bungs, large medium.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@ 5
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 60
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 50
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 3½

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.67½
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.55
Concentrated tankage.....	@ 2.27½
Ground tankage, 12½.....	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11½.....	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10½.....	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20½.....	@ 2.10 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35½.....	@ 16.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	26.00 @ 26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	19.50 @ 20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.....	275.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	30.00 @ 35.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	40.00 @ 42.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton.....	62.50 @ 66.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton.....	71.50 @ 75.00
Long thigh bones, 80-85 lbs. av., per ton.....	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	27.50 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 8.87½
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 8.32½
Leaf.....	@ 8½
Compound.....	6½ @ 6½
Neutral lard.....	10½ @ 10½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	8½ @ 8½
Oleo No. 2.....	7½ @ 8
Mutton.....	@ 8
Tallow.....	7 @ 7½
Grease, yellow.....	5½ @ 5½
Grease, A white.....	6 @ 6½

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces.....	@ 67 @ 68
Extra lard oil.....	@ 63
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	@ 55 @ 57
No. 1 lard oil.....	@ 51 @ 53
No. 2 lard oil.....	@ 48 @ 50
Oleo oil, extra.....	12½ @ 12½
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	11½ @ 11½
Oleo stock.....	9½ @ 10½
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	@ 68 @ 70
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.....	@ 60 @ 61
Corn oil, loose.....	4.00 @ 4.64
Horse oil.....	6 @ 6½

TALLOW.

Edible.....	6½ @ 6½
Prime city.....	6½ @ 6½
No. 1 Country.....	6 @ 6½
Packers' prime.....	6½ @ 6½
Packers' No. 1.....	5½ @ 6
Packers' No. 2.....	5 @ 5½
Renderers' No. 1.....	5½ @ 5½

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 @ 6½
White, "A".....	5½ @ 5½
White, "B".....	5½ @ 5½
Bone.....	5½ @ 5½
Crackling.....	4½ @ 5½
Horse.....	4½ @ 5
Yellow.....	4½ @ 5
Brown.....	4½ @ 4½
Glue stock.....	4½ @ 4½
Garbage grease.....	nom @ 3½
Glycerine, C. P.....	@ 17½
Glycerine dynamite.....	15½ @ 16
Glycerine, crude soap.....	10½ @ 10½
Glycerine, candle.....	12½ @ 12½

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	39½ @ 40
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	38½ @ 39
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65% f. a. n.....	@ 23
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a. f.....	1.10 @ 1.15

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels.....	85 @ 85
Onk pork barrels.....	1.27 @ 1.30
Lard tierces.....	1.55 @ 1.60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4½ @ 6
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	7 @ 7½
Borax.....	3½ @ 4½
Sugar—	
White, clarified.....	@ 5½
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 6½
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 5½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x.....	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, February 28. Monday's receipts were estimated at 22,000 cattle, but actual receipts were 16,957 head. This, together with very light receipts at the Western markets, for everything was also tied up badly at those points by the heavy fall of snow, resulted in a very active market with prices ruling 10@15c. higher. Tuesday's moderate run of 4,100 cattle included a number of belated arrivals that should have been here in time for Monday's trade, and the market was again active and strong, and in many instances showed a further advance of 10c. per cwt., making a general advance of about 25c. per cwt. over last week's closing prices. Wednesday's (today) receipts are estimated from 12,000 to 13,000. The meager supply met with a strong active demand, and while the trade was a little uneven, yet in a general way the market shows a further advance of 10c. per cwt., which puts values 25@40c. higher than last week's close and 50@60c. higher than the low spot in the trade a week ago Monday.

A sharp and decisive upturn has taken place in the market on butcher stuff, canners and cutters showing 10@15c. advance this week, while the better grades of cows and heifers are 25@40c. higher than last week's close and 50@60c. higher than the low spot in the trade ten days ago. The bull market also shows considerable activity, and has scored a 25c. advance this week, trade being particularly active on bolognas, choice bolognas selling as high as \$4.90. The calf market is active and 75c. higher than a week ago with choice vealers selling \$8.25@8.75. The improvement in the trade is, of course, largely the result of the light receipts and bears out our prediction of a higher market.

The leading feature of the hog trade continues to be the strong demand from Eastern sources, shipments the past two weeks showing nearly 50 per cent. increase over the corresponding time last year. Receipts continue heavy, except when interfered with by severe weather. Nevertheless, we think we are nearing the end of the excessive runs. With so strong an Eastern demand packers are forced to exert themselves, and we believe the tendency of the trade from this time on will be toward a higher level with, of course, occasional temporary declines. With a fair supply of 20,000 today the market is ruling active and fully 5c. higher, bulk selling \$6.45@6.55; light pigs, \$5@5.50; good to prime 110@130-lb. weights, \$5.75@6.25; good light and light butchers selling at about the same figures as the good heavy butchers.

Today (Wednesday), with receipts of sheep and lambs estimated at about 25,000, the market is opening a little slow on lambs and strong on sheep. Our packers finally went in and bought all the good lambs about steady, but are bidding nearly a quarter lower on anything that is not finished. We do not look for much improvement in the trade for at least a few weeks to come. We quote: Good to prime wethers, \$4.75@5; fat ewes, \$4@4.35; poor to medium ewes, \$3.50@3.75; well-finished light yearlings, \$3.50@5.75; poor to medium and heavy yearlings, \$5@5.25; fair to best lambs, \$6.65@7; poor to medium lambs, \$6@6.40; cull lambs, \$5@5.50; feeding lambs, \$5.40@5.60; shorn wethers, \$4@4.10; shorn yearlings, \$4.40@4.60; shorn lambs, \$5.40@5.85.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, February 27. The livestock market yesterday and today has been under the influence of abnormal conditions, and the sharp upward trend of prices is of no value as an indication of the basic situation of the trade. A supply of 3,000 head here had to answer for yesterday's trade, and the run of cattle today is even a little more restricted. A fair run is expected Thursday, but the total for the

week will run short in all departments. Prices are strong to 15c. higher today on cattle, with nothing here capable of fully testing values, top steers standing at \$7.65, and heifers at \$6.20. Middle class beef steers bring \$6@7.25. A good assortment arrived in the quarantine division today, embracing steers at \$5.50@6.10; cows, \$3.85@5.35; bulls, \$4.50@4.60; heavy native bulls bring \$5.25; top cows, \$5.65; veals, \$7.50.

Famine supplies of hogs at all points gave prices a sharp uplift today, 5@10c. higher than yesterday; top here \$6.35; bulk of sales, \$6.05@6.30. Bulk of sales is closer to the top than heretofore, which means that light hogs are selling well this week; range on them today \$5.80@6.25; pigs, \$4.50@5.25. Receipts this week will be the lightest of the year to date, but normal runs are not expected to drop below those of a year ago before the middle of March.

Strength to the amount of 10 cents was injected into the sheep and lamb market yesterday, and sales are strong today. While the situation has been strong for a week, confidence seems lacking, and buyers quit early, with considerable good material left in the pens every day. Top lambs brought \$6.35 today, half the receipts selling at \$5.75@6.25, and one-fourth of the lambs going at prices under \$5.75; feeding lambs, \$5.25. Yearlings bring \$4.75@5.50; wethers, \$4@4.75; ewes, \$3.50@4.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	2,986	14,908	4,431
Fowler	1,746	71	3,408
S. & S.	3,218	9,809	5,687
Swift	3,450	10,416	9,156
Cudahy	2,075	6,184	6,680
Morris & Co.	2,300	6,856	2,736
Butchers'	186	350	28
Total	15,961	48,594	32,126

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., February 28.

Receipts of cattle so far this week total 9,000 head, as compared with 7,000 for the same period last week. Today's market ruled steady to 10c. higher, with the full dime advance on butcher stuff, steers holding firm at the 10@15c. advance scored Monday and Tuesday. Cows and heifers today are a big quarter higher than last week's close. A liberal showing of steers has been included in each day's receipts, bulk of the three days' supply going at \$6.50@7.25, with a top today of \$7.75 on some 1,369-lb. beefs. Good vealers are bringing \$8.50@9, and are steady with last week's close. Quarantine receipts total 110 car loads, an increase of 81 loads over the corresponding period last week, the moderation in weather since that time being largely accountable for the comparatively heavy movement this week. Best quarantine steers offered were from Oklahoma and brought \$7.10, weighing 1,227 lbs. Market today active and 10c. higher than the close of last week.

The supply of hogs this week has been light, and killers are unable to obtain near enough to meet their needs. Good heavy hogs are especially in strong demand. \$6.60@6.70 being paid for the bulk of this class this week. The market today, with a top of \$6.70, was the highest since November 17, 1911. For the past couple of weeks prices here have been steadily moving up from the \$6.35 to \$6.45 basis, which had been in force for some time. Mixed and butcher grades sold today at \$6.50@6.70; lights, \$6.45@6.60; pigs, \$5.25@6.15, with the bulk of all grades selling at \$6.45@6.65.

Sheep receipts for the three days this week total 13,400 head, about 1,500 more than for the corresponding period last week. A stronger demand for all offerings has been displayed this week. Colorado lambs topped today at \$6.70, bulk going at \$6.50@6.65. Mutton ewes sell largely at \$4@4.25; good

wethers would bring \$4.75 or better; yearlings quoted at \$5.25@5.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Feb. 27.

Great unevenness continues to characterize the market for fat cattle, and this is due partly to the unevenly distributed receipts and partly to the usual restricted beef demand of the Lenten period. With only moderate receipts last week there was a 10@15c. decline in values, while with unusually small receipts yesterday and today all this decline was regained and more. Packers are fighting hard against any material advance in beef prices, and in this they have the assistance of the enormous pork supply. Prime beef would sell pretty close to \$8, but the bulk of the fair to good 1,050@1,400-lb. cattle sell around \$6.25@7. Prime heifers sell up to \$6, but the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is selling around \$4@5. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., are all decidedly lower than recently.

Hog receipts have fallen off considerably of late, but this has been due more to stormy weather and bad roads than to any indication of reduced supplies in the country. In fact, the contrary is true, and reports from all parts of the territory tributary to this market are to the effect that there are enough hogs in sight to keep receipts heavy all season. Weights have shown no material change lately, and the relative position of heavy and light hogs in the scale of prices remains unchanged. Limited supplies for the past few days are responsible for stronger prices and the 10,500 hogs here today sold 5c. higher. Tops brought \$6.30, as against \$6.15 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6@6.15, as against \$5.80@6.10 a week ago.

No great change has taken place in the market for sheep and lambs, although the tone to the market is somewhat stronger than a week ago. Demand is very good for fat stock, but the half-fat and warmed-up grades are meeting with a very indifferent demand at shaded figures. Fat lambs are selling at \$5.25@6.50; yearlings, \$4.65@5.30; wethers, \$3.84@4.50, and ewes, \$3.15@4.15.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 24, 1912:

CATTLE.

Chicago	29,360
Kansas City	15,961
Omaha	11,694
East St. Louis	7,827
St. Joseph	8,418
Cudahy	571
Sioux City	3,655
South St. Paul	3,217
New York and Jersey City	10,867
Fort Worth	6,887
Philadelphia	3,088
Pittsburgh	2,900
Denver	1,699

HOGS.

Chicago	130,597
Kansas City	48,594
Omaha	63,672
East St. Louis	33,125
St. Joseph	45,541
Cudahy	12,271
Sioux City	33,112
Ottumwa	11,362
Cedar Rapids	11,362
South St. Paul	13,815
New York and Jersey City	40,591
Fort Worth	4,610
Philadelphia	5,153
Pittsburgh	23,000
Denver	4,935

SHEEP.

Chicago	60,762
Kansas City	32,126
Omaha	28,109
East St. Louis	19,028
St. Joseph	18,482
Cudahy	177
Sioux City	3,661
South St. Paul	2,376
New York and Jersey City	35,630
Fort Worth	1,914
Philadelphia	9,754
Pittsburgh	8,000
Denver	1,866

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 1.—Market dull; Western steam, \$9.25; Middle West, \$8.90@9; city steam, 8½@8¾c.; refined Continent, \$9.35; South American, \$9.90; Brazil, kegs, \$10.90; compound, 6¾@7¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 1.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 69 fr.; edible, 90 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 88½ fr.; edible, 105 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 64¼ fr.; edible, 88½ fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 1.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 98s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 77s. 6d.; shoulders, 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d.; hams, 50s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 44s.; long clear, 47s. 6d.; bellies, 47s. Tallow, prime city, 31s.; choice, 33s. Turpentine, 35s. 6d. Rosin, common, 16s. 7½d. Lard, spot prime, 45s. 3d. American refined in pails, 45s. 9d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 45s. Lard (Hamburg), 44½ marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 73s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 28s. 6d.@34s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was fairly active, prices showing advance influenced by the decided strength in feeding grains.

Tallow.

The market continued very quiet and steady on moderate offerings; specials, 6½c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was dull and steady, with prices quoted nominally at 8¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was firm but quiet. Offerings were not large and with the higher lard market prices improved.

Market closed firm. Crude was steady. March tenders to date total 13,000 bbls. Sales, 17,300 bbls. Spot oil, \$5.50@5.56. Crude, Southeast, \$4.54@4.60; Valley, \$4.67 nominal; Texas, \$4.40 bid. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$5.53@5.54; April, \$5.60@5.61; May, \$5.66@5.68; June, \$5.70@5.74; July, \$5.78@5.79; August, \$5.86@5.88; September, \$5.89@5.90; October, \$5.65@5.80; good off oil, \$5.35@5.45; off oil, \$5.30@5.45; winter oil, \$5.75@6.15; summer white, \$5.75@6.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 1.—Hog market slow; quality good; bulk of prices, \$6.35@6.42½; mixed and butchers, \$6.15@6.45; heavy, \$6.20@6.45. Yorkers, \$6.35@6.42½; pigs, \$4.60@6.25; cattle market quiet and barely steady; beefs, \$4.90@8.60; cows and heifers, \$2.15@6.65; Texas steers, \$4.60@5.90; stockers and feeders, \$4.80@6.20; Westerns, \$5@7. Sheep market steady to a shade higher; native, \$3.25@4.85; Western, \$3.75@4.90; yearlings, \$4.90@5.75; lambs, \$5@7.10.

St. Louis, March 1.—Hogs barely steady. at \$6.15@6.50.

Kansas City, March 1.—Hogs barely steady, at \$5.35@6.32½.

Cudahy, Wis., March 1.—Hogs shade lower, at \$6.05@6.45.

Cleveland, March 1.—Hogs steady, at \$6.70@6.75.

Indianapolis, March 1.—Hogs lower, at \$6.45@6.55.

Sioux City, March 1.—Hogs steady, at \$5.85@6.20.

Louisville, March 1.—Hogs 15c. lower, at \$6.50@6.55.

South Omaha, March 1.—Hogs slow, at \$5.75@6.30.

St. Joseph, March 1.—Hogs slow, at \$4@6.38.

Buffalo, March 1.—Market opened with 5,600 hogs on sale; market lower, at \$6.90.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 29.—The market for extra oleo oil has made a sharp advance, and this commodity continues in very good request, and it is likely to remain so for some time to come in all the European markets. The demand for the inferior grades has improved during the last few weeks, and they are now in good request and worth a little more than they have been. Business in neutral lard continues of very large volume on account of its cheapness compared to that of the very finest grade of extra oleo oil. A satisfactory business is doing right along in butter oils, but the quantities obtainable of same are restricted, since the present quality of seed does not produce much of the finest grades of butter oil.

FERTILIZER MATERIALS MARKETS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. L. Sardy.)

Chicago, February 28.—The tankage and blood market declined still further last week, and a number of buyers took advantage of low prices and filled most of their requirements. Owing to the number of inquiries received and trades made, prices on tankage were advanced yesterday. Blood was not advanced. These are today's quotations for prompt shipment:

Ground Blood.—Chicago, \$2.67½; Atlanta, \$3; Montgomery, \$3; Charleston, \$3.02; Savannah, \$3.02; Jacksonville, \$3.02; Baltimore, \$2.92½; Richmond, \$2.92½; Norfolk, \$2.92½; Columbus, \$3.02½; Macon, \$3.02½; New Orleans, \$2.87½; Birmingham, \$2.97½; Nashville, \$2.90.

Ground Tankage.—Chicago, \$2.25 and 10c.; Atlanta, \$2.75 and 10c.; Montgomery, \$2.75 and 10c.; Charleston, \$2.77½ and 10c.; Savannah, \$2.77½ and 10c.; Jacksonville, \$2.77½ and 10c.; Baltimore, \$2.85 and 10c.; Richmond, \$2.65 and 10c.; Norfolk, \$2.65 and 10c.; Columbus, \$2.79 and 10c.; Macon, \$2.79 and 10c.; New Orleans, \$2.62½ and 10c.; Birmingham, \$2.70 and 10c.; Nashville, \$2.60 and 10c.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 26, 1912.

	Bees.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,060	1,752	1,273	12,854
Jersey City	3,098	2,066	13,764	23,587
Central Union	2,878	771	12,873	—
Lehigh Valley	3,570	400	7,700	—
Scattering	—	138	24	4,450
Totals	11,613	5,127	35,634	40,891
Totals last week	13,271	3,873	44,915	43,852

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
J. Shamberger & Son, Minnehaha	390	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Minnehaha	345	—
Louis F. Miller, Segurana	5	—
Miscellaneous, Bermudian	6	4
Total exports	746	4
Total exports last week	573	50

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	21,177	1,500
Kansas City	400	2,794	—
Omaha	50	10,622	—
St. Louis	300	6,400	200
St. Joseph	100	6,500	—
Sioux City	300	7,000	500
St. Paul	200	2,100	100
Oklahoma City	200	200	—
Fort Worth	150	600	500
Peoria	—	2,000	—
Milwaukee	—	3,632	—
Indianapolis	—	5,000	—
Pittsburgh	200	2,000	1,500
Cincinnati	93	2,750	233
Cleveland	40	1,500	400
Buffalo	50	2,400	4,000
New York	1,131	2,882	1,375

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1912.

Chicago	24,000	45,689	25,000
Kansas City	3,000	6,268	7,500
Omaha	2,200	4,897	11,000
St. Louis	3,740	10,000	6,002
St. Joseph	1,500	6,500	—
Sioux City	2,500	3,000	500
St. Paul	1,000	2,500	3,200
Oklahoma City	200	600	—
Fort Worth	2,000	900	—
Peoria	—	2,000	—
Milwaukee	—	2,345	—
Indianapolis	850	4,000	—
Pittsburgh	2,000	12,000	5,000
Cincinnati	1,611	4,731	599
Cleveland	400	3,000	3,000
Buffalo	2,000	10,000	18,000
New York	3,245	12,670	8,178

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1912.

Chicago	4,500	15,237	15,000
Kansas City	3,000	2,932	3,000
Omaha	1,900	10,453	1,500
St. Louis	2,911	4,400	3,886
St. Joseph	1,200	5,000	—
Sioux City	1,500	6,000	500
St. Paul	1,500	3,700	1,000
Oklahoma City	200	700	—
Fort Worth	1,700	500	—
Peoria	—	1,000	—
Milwaukee	—	4,058	—
Indianapolis	1,300	5,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	2,000	—
Cincinnati	233	1,795	22
Cleveland	40	2,000	1,000
Buffalo	150	600	5,000
New York	843	7,199	4,123

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1912.

Chicago	13,000	22,520	25,000
Kansas City	6,000	9,118	9,000
Omaha	2,500	17,353	13,500
St. Louis	2,308	7,007	6,311
St. Joseph	600	1,700	—
Sioux City	1,500	8,500	—
St. Paul	1,000	3,300	800
Oklahoma City	400	800	—
Fort Worth	2,300	1,600	—
Peoria	—	294	—
Milwaukee	—	5,000	—
Indianapolis	1,350	6,000	1,500
Pittsburgh	—	2,000	—
Cincinnati	600	3,151	34
Cleveland	40	2,000	1,000
Buffalo	100	2,400	3,600
New York	2,026	6,881	7,054

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1912.

Chicago	7,500	45,000	1,700
Kansas City	6,000	11,000	10,000
Omaha	3,500	22,000	16,000
St. Louis	3,500	9,000	2,500
St. Joseph	2,500	10,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,500	8,500	—
St. Paul	1,000	3,000	900
Fort Worth	2,200	1,600	—
Peoria	—	3,000	—
Milwaukee	—	3,520	—
Indianapolis	—	6,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	6,000	—
Cincinnati	701	2,929	150
Buffalo	125	3,200	6,000
New York	695	2,300	5,100

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1912.

Chicago	3,000	33,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,500	6,000	3,000
Omaha	900	15,000	3,000
St. Louis	500	10,500	500
St. Joseph	2,100	9,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,000	7,500	1,000
Fort Worth	1,100	800	—
St. Paul	900	3,500	700

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO FEBRUARY 26, 1912.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
Exports from:		
New York	748	4
Portland	400	—
Exports to:		
London	735	—
Bristol	400	—
Bermuda and West Indies	11	4
Totals to all ports	1,148	4
Totals to all ports last week	1,698	50

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Retail Section

DO RETAIL BUTCHERS KNOW HOW TO FIGURE?

Enormous Losses Shown in What They Give Away

By a Veteran Retailer.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article, by a practical retail butcher, follows the interesting discussion of retailers' profits and their failure to figure them right which has appeared on this page in recent issues. The writer takes up the butchers' case particularly, and hands out some very plain truths and valuable suggestions in this and succeeding articles which will appear on this page.]

The giving away of suet, fat, bones, liver, etc., spoken of in the discussion of retailer's profits in the last issue of *The National Provisioner*, runs into such big money that it is hardly believable, and the butcher is blissfully unconscious of what it really amounts to.

A shop whose cash receipts run from \$350 to \$400 on a Saturday (and there are many that do) easily gives away \$5 worth on Saturday, and on other days about \$1 worth a day, or \$6 worth a week. This comes out of the butcher's hard-earned profits, not speaking of the paper, bags and cost of delivery.

At \$6 weekly, 52 weeks in the year, it amounts to the tidy sum of \$312, the cost of about four decent cattle, or 100 lambs, or 30 calves, or 10 barrels of fowl, or 250 hams, or 600 California hams, or 2,500 pounds of bacon, or 30 pigs, or a pretty good horse, wagon and harness, or a new ice house, or a swell cash register, or a fine electric chopping and slicing machine that'll save much swearing and sweating this summer, or three or four months' rent, or a whole year's gas and electric light bills, or a couple of fine computing scales and a safe thrown in, or a year's supply of skewers, sawdust, salt, baskets, tools, printing paper and bags, and what else only the hard-working retail butcher knows.

All this and more is given away every year. In ten years the butcher has deliberately given away (in the largeness of his heart or the smallness of his brain) over 3,000 great, big, beautiful, hard-to-get dollars.

And why? Because his neighbor and his neighbors' neighbor are as big fools as he is. One's afraid, and the other doesn't stop. One might get the customers of another, which would be really heart-breaking (not), all things considered. A flood of dollars, like a Niagara, is rushing along year in and year out, in these leaks from thousands of butcher shops.

Immense Sum of Money Given Away.

There are about 4,000 of them in Greater New York, for instance, which means the incredible, unheard-of sum of \$1,200,000 actually given away. And those other two curses of the retail butcher, trading stamps and souvenirs, are not even included in this estimate!

Say, Mr. Retailer, let us ask you in all seriousness and good faith, will you ever make this up? Or can it be possible that you think you know your business so perfectly that there is nothing further to learn. If that were so, how many of you would be plugging along behind a bench for years and years, when automobiles are so cheap

and it only costs a few bits of suet to go to the fishing banks.

But hard as your work is, there are still some pleasant features about it, aside from the money end. The average butcher is healthy and strong, his appetite and digestion are fine, and, like most big, strong men, he's usually good-natured because he practically lives and works in the open air.

Butcher's Lot Not All Unhappy.

Compare his lot with that of the dry goods man, who hauls around rolls of goods, opens and closes boxes all day, constantly handling dyed stuff, fills his lungs with dust. If he has a scratch on hand or face the dyes are liable to seriously infect it. He works until 10 or 11 at night, must wear good clothes that cost so much more than a butcher's working togs, because he must make a better appearance compared to the butcher, whose white gown dresses him up. His constant colds, sore throat, general ill-health and anaemic appearance are the result of being constantly indoors in a dust-filled store.

Even worse is the lot of the shoe clerk, who stoops all day long, putting on and taking off soiled shoes, etc., and who considers himself well paid if he receives \$10 or \$12 weekly. And worse than all is the lot of the druggists' clerks.

The journeyman butcher has lots to be thankful for. He is unusually well paid, lives, eats and sleeps better, enjoys general good health, is stronger physically and mentally and is no man's slave. And if he does go to work two hours earlier he is through from four to five hours earlier, as most shops close at 6. And for three months in the summer his work is cut down about half. But he still draws the same salary.

Taking it all in all, he hasn't much of a kick coming. It's the boss, and not the journeyman, who needs the sympathy. It is to be hoped that the truths here printed will gradually dawn on the reader, if only one a week, and if he will take the trouble to talk it over with a friend, who has another friend in the business, and so on and so on, we will feel amply repaid for our worry in their behalf, loss of sleep and burning of the midnight oil in trying to point out their mistakes and the remedy for them as best we can in our humble way. L. A.

BRITISH IMPORT MEAT EATEN.

Meat imports into the United Kingdom in 1910, for home consumption, per head of population, were as follows: Beef, fresh and refrigerated, 17.43 lbs. per person; beef, on hoof, 3.26 lbs. per person; mutton, fresh and refrigerated, 13.46 lbs. per person; mutton, on hoof, none. Pork, 1.2 lb. per person; bacon and hams, 11.2 lbs. per person; rabbits (dead), 1.62 lbs. per person. Margarine, 2.78 lbs. per person.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. F. Teal has succeeded to the entire meat business of Lietzke & Teal at Augusta, Kan.

Smith Brothers, of Eureka, Kan., have purchased the Bickley Meat Market at Howard, Kan.

The Graybill City Meat Market will install its new meat market at 623 Main street Newton, Kan.

L. E. Millman is preparing to engage in the meat business at Burr Oak, Mich.

Mingus & Harper have purchased the Edson Bengel meat market at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mink & Company have leased the butcher shop of Ignatz Seifert at Grand Haven, Mich.

Louis Kirchan has closed up his butcher shop at Newport, Wash.

C. H. Doncaster has disposed of his meat business at St. Helens, Ore., but continues in the grocery line.

Fred Caro has sold out his butcher shop at Syracuse, Neb.

M. Pau is about to open a new butcher shop at Manley, Neb.

Joe Hinchik has purchased the interest of J. C. Totten in the Totten meat market at Elgin, Neb.

A. R. Hubert has opened a new butcher shop at Hickman, Neb.

C. C. Phillips has sold out his meat market at Deshler, Neb.

J. H. Bivver has disposed of his butcher shop at Wayne, Neb., to M. Thompson.

C. B. Morrison has purchased an interest in the Ross Meat Market at Sterling, Neb.

The Wulff meat market at Floyd, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

The Palace Meat Market at Mineral Wells, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The Central Meat Market will be opened at Alliance, O., by Johnson & Norris.

Manning & Booth have engaged in the meat business at Aurora, Ill.

Chas. Neibergal has opened a meat market at Wheeling, W. Va.

T. F. Murphy will open a new meat market at Mohawk, N. Y.

F. C. Downes will open a new meat market at Belford, N. J.

Chas. G. Guggolz has sold his meat market at Lodi, Cal., to H. A. Harney.

Joseph Glick's grocery and meat store at Kansas City, Mo., has been damaged by fire.

Weeks & Aldrich have purchased F. E. Fanning's meat market at Riverhead, L. I.

J. Stratton will open a meat market at Waltham, Kan.

I. Seifert has retired from the meat business at Grand Haven, Mich.

Jas. Doughty has opened a meat market at Limestone, Me.

G. E. Kuhn has engaged in the meat business at Latrobe, Pa.

W. H. Swigert has sold his meat business at York, Pa., to C. J. Bush.

H. C. Schilling has purchased the meat market of W. E. Wichelman at Rock Island, Ill.

A. Short has purchased a meat market at Normal, Ill.

John Olson's meat market at Cromwell, Conn., has been destroyed by fire.

The Timms meat market at No. Adams, Mass., has been closed down.

J. R. Moorefield has opened a meat market at Durham, N. C.

M. J. Gilhooley, meat dealer at Utica, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$4,131, and assets \$1,135.

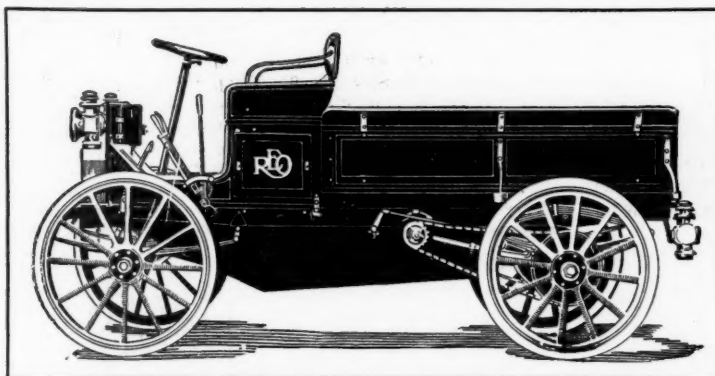
R. F. Gibson will engage in the meat business at Greenleaf, Wis.

J. & J. Farnham will engage in the meat business at Torrington, Conn.

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Mount Vernon, N. Y. November 17th 1911

R. M. Owen & Co.,
1759 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sirs:-

I am pleased to say that I bought a Reo truck about 10 months ago, and I was so well pleased that since then I have purchased two more trucks. I cannot be too emphatic in my assertion when I say that they have given me the most perfect service. Each car does the work of fully four horses and wagons, and the amazing amount of money that I have saved in less than a year, makes me regret that I did not know of the Reo car four years ago, as my orders were never delivered so promptly which naturally pleased my trade, and increased it considerably. I am glad to give the Reo truck my strongest approval to any of my friends in the meat business.

Wishing you much success, I beg to remain,

Most cordially yours,

(Signed) CHAS. LICHTI.

For particulars that mean money to you address

R. M. OWEN & CO., 1759 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending February 24, 1912, averaged 9.04 cents per pound.

Frederick and M. H. Joseph, of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company have been in Chicago for ten days attending the packers' trial as witnesses.

The Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers will hold their annual ball on Sunday evening, March 3, at the Amsterdam Opera House, in West 44th street. The committee is composed of John Semler, Julius Schwartz, Geo. Gerlach and Henry Ringeisen.

Rumors that the dividend on the preferred stock of the Central Leather Company would be reduced because of poor earnings during the last fiscal year proved to be without foundation this week, when the directors met and declared the usual quarterly disbursement of 1¼ per cent., payable April 1. At the stockholders' meeting the old board of directors were re-elected with a single exception.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending February 24, 1912, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 2,517 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,617 lbs.; total, 9,134 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 7,190 lbs.; Brooklyn, 90 lbs.; total, 7,280 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 4,753 lbs.; Brooklyn, 92 lbs.; Bronx, 30 lbs.; total, 4,875 lbs.

The food price hearing conducted by a commission appointed by Governor Dix was resumed this week in New York City. After railroad representatives had been heard concerning produce shipments, members of produce and other trades were heard. The meat trade, both wholesale and retail, is to have an opportunity to testify, and to bring out the real situation as it affects meats and meat prices.

BIDS FOR MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

The State Commission in Lunacy has authorized its purchasing committee to accept bids for fresh meats and provisions, to be furnished to the fourteen hospitals under the jurisdiction of the commission. Bids will be opened at the Albany office on March 12. The estimated quantities to be purchased are as follows: 837,719 pounds of beef (full carcass), 505,129 pounds of beef (forequarters), 133,100 pounds of mutton, 39,400 pounds of veal, 7,300 pounds of spring lamb, 7,000 pounds of fresh pork, 29,000 pounds of corned beef, 2,225 pounds smoked beef tongue, 240 pounds salt pork, 75,150 pounds hams, 41,000 pounds bacon, 37,100 pounds shoulders, 11,600 pounds bologna, 9,000 pounds frankfurters, 19,380 pounds compound, 10,000 pounds lard, 3,300 pounds dried beef, 78,000 pounds codfish, 28 barrels salmon, 2,679 dozen canned salmon, 1,400 pounds smoked salmon, 268 barrels mackerel, 22 barrels herring, 4,620 pounds smoked halibut, 59 barrels salmon trout.

The purchasing committee reserves the

right to award the contract in its entirety or for each hospital. Full particulars and bidders' blanks may be had on application to F. A. Wheeler, secretary, Purchasing Committee, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

ROHE EMPLOYEES' BALL.

The twenty-fifth annual ball of the Rohe & Bro. Employees' Sick Benefit Society was held last Saturday evening at Maennerchor Hall in East 56th street. There was a big attendance, and the hall was beautifully decorated. Albert Rohe was master of ceremonies, which assured a successful carrying out of the programme. All the Rohes were present, and the boxes held a brilliant as-

semblage. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rohe led the grand march. The committees in charge were:

Floor managers—Albert Rohe, Oswald Rohe. Floor directors—Albert Spitz, William Rohe, Thomas Webb. Floor committee—Wilhelm Gloss, chairman; Heinrich Spengler, Wilhelm Buschmann, John Squires, John Pfeffermann, Fritz Reng, Franz Stronk, Johan Achatz, Alex. Juhas. Arrangements committee—Hermann Gobel, chairman; Gaspar Lorey, treasurer; Rud. Brechbuhl, secretary; Philipp Eckert, Charles Schleicher, Daniel Nagy, Otto Achatz, George Amsler, Joseph Sutter. Reception committee—Peter Wissel, chairman, Martin Sauer, John Librenz, John Bohlmann, Jac. Hans, Joseph Bressler, Rudolf Kormann, II., Ludwig Bulow, Joseph Ponta.

The officers of the association are: Emil Kaeser, president; Michael Feustel, vice-president; Jos. A. Hug, secretary; Chas. Ober-tubessing, assistant secretary; Charles Meyer, treasurer; Gus. A. Reisert, financial secretary; John Goller, sergeant-at-arms; trustees—Jacob Fowler, Ferdinand Schar-nikow, Louis Weick, Alfred H. Riedel, M.D.



TRADE MARK

G. V. ELECTRICS

FOR PACKING HOUSES

The General Vehicle Company has a larger number of 3½-ton and 5-ton trucks in service than any other truck manufacturer. We have been selling G. V. Electric fleets for years.

Heavy service trucks built on our standardized chassis and having bodies which are replicas of the practical tried-and-tested horse wagon types are a specialty with us. We will also sell you a chassis upon which to build a body or to transfer a regular wagon body if you desire.

The United Dressed Beef Company of New York have 23 G. V. Electrics in daily service, 18 of these being of 3½ tons capacity and 3 of them "5-tonners." These great trucks have given the best of service for 5½ years.

Among other wholesale meat dealers the following companies use from two to twelve G. V. trucks: Sulzberger & Sons Co. (10 of 3½ tons capacity), N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Company (6—3½ tons), Richard Webber, John Morrell & Co. We have many more in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston—and all are making good.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and you surely must admit that G. V. Electrics have passed the experimental stage in packing house service, as well as in many other lines. If your trucking and delivery problem calls for heavy service trucks why not take a leaf from the book of one of our customers in your own line of business and get down to real money-saving facts?

Consider us always at your service.

Catalogue 81 on request.



GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY

Principal Office and Factory

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

New York, 505 Fifth Ave.

Chicago, 417 The Rookery.

Boston, 84 State St.

Philadelphia, Witherspoon Bldg. St. Louis, Wainwright Bldg.

